THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,469—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21st Octr	PERSIA	8000	CHINA	8000
28th "	MANTUA b	11000		
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10000
18th "	MOREA	11000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	1300		
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000		
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500		
9th "	ARABIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	ARCADIA	7000		
30th "	PERSIA	8000		
6th April.	MARMORA	10500		
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000		
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
11th "	EGYPT	8000		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" sailing on the 28th October, proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORT SAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 536 or Rs. 637	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. O. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of York	7210	.....	.....	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4674	...	25 Oct.	17 Nov.	...
City of London	9030	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	21 Nov.	...
				For Calcutta	
City of Benares	6973	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec. 1912	19 Dec. 1912
City of Birmingham	7000	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan.	...
City of Athens	5994	20 Nov.	23 Dec. 1912	13 Jan.	16 Jan.
City of York	7810	16 Dec. 1912	8 Jan.	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	4 Jan.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6521	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan	16 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7515	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	6 Apr.	...
City of Vienna	4673	...	...	...	13 Apl.
City of Athens	5994	2 Mar.	24 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	3 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6521	10 Apr.	1 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	991	429	643
London via Marseilles	633	1,021	459	839
Liverpool	695	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

Tour Tickets at reduced rates include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

TURNER MORRISON & Co.,

Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route viz.
Dumra	... 1695	Thurs.	19th Oct.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Linga	... 2184	Fri.	20th Oct.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	... 2184	Mon.	23rd Oct.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 19th Oct, calling at Muscat, Linga, Sunbire, and Mahomera

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Molda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 25th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 2nd November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND COLOMBO.

S. S. "Virawa," 3360 tons, on or about 20th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Bombay.

19th October, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured,
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

3 masters.	Tons.	Captains	To sail on.
Kaiser	... 5423	A. Foresti	..... 1st Nov. 1911
Bregenz	... 3305	A. Petris	..... 12th " "
Africa	... 4720	E. Seberich	..... 1st Dec, "
Habsburg	... 3979	...	..... 10th Dec. "
Kaiser	... 5423	A. Foresti	... .. 1st Jan, 1912.
Bregenz	... 3305	A. Petris	..... 14th " "
Cleopatra	... 4039	...	..... 1st Feb. "
Habsburg	... 3979	...	... .. 16th Feb. "
Semiramis	... 3999	...	..... 1st Mar. "
Bregenz	... 3305	A. Petris	..... 14th " "
Cleopatra	... 4039	...	... .. 1st April "
Habsburg	... 3979	...	..... 16th " "
Semiramis	... 3999	...	... .. 1st May "
Bregenz	... 3305	A. Petris	..... 16th " "
Cleopatra	... 4039	...	..... 1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	..... 28th Jan. 1912
Persia	 5895	S. Clipnak	..... 26th Feb. "
Nippon	 6350	S. Tarabochia	... 28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	 5930	R. Danneeker	... 27th April "
a Austria	 7588	G. Raicich	..... 24th " "
Calea	 6017	P. Pavisich	..... 28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	9046	B Cobol	..... 27th June "

a Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back " 750
" Class to London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644
" Class to London via Trieste and back " 90 to 1038 *
Second Class to Trieste or Venice ..... " 350
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back " 525
" Class to London via Trieste ..... " 429 to 449 *
" Class to London via Trieste and back " 683 to 723 *

*Fares according to class of railway.
** Fares according to Route on Railway,

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London via Trieste ..... " 629 to 691 *
" Class to London via Trieste and back ..... " 893 to 963 *

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tarven and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand	9046	B. Cobol	... 25th Oct. 1911.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 12. Apply Box No 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application,
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India,
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

A. L. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

C. S. CLARKE,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received first for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Akyab	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Mahoon	Canton,
Rangoon	Penang Branch (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.	Shanghai
Kandy	Seremban (F. M. States.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
Puket	Soerabaya	Kobe
Tampin (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly, amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve month and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

QUERY No. 1.

Are you losing money by keeping an accumulation of old Jewellery and old silver hoarded up?

Many people have old Jewelry lying by, never used, which might be converted into cash or up-to-date ornaments? We buy old silver or gold in any condition for melting value. We make a speciality of remounting old Jewelry in modern designs. Ornaments discarded as being old-fashioned can by remounting be given a fresh period of usefulness by appearance in accordance with modern taste.

QUERY No. 2.

Are you seeking knowledge in artistic and beautiful Jewelry?

You will find at our Show Rooms a veritable Treasure House, while the prices do not soar to heights above the average prices asked anywhere in the word for artistically designed and finished goods that carry quality of the highest order in all respects.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, AND WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JUST UNPACKED

SINGAPORE

RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY-CHAIRS

in various Shapes and Designs and well finished.

An article suitable for the DELHI DURBAR CORONATION.

Visit at the Stores is solicited early, all are out for the show

AT

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood etc.

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PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

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(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

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CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
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Telephone No. 1718.

Telegraphic Add: TEXACOIL, BOMBAY.

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OF

HIGH GRADE KEROSENE & LUBRICATING OIL.

KEROSENE OIL BRANDS.

Southern Star	150°	Fire Test.
Unicorn	125°	" "
Vishnu	125°	" "

ALL THE ABOVE BRANDS ARE IMPORTED IN CASES.

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WEDDING	CAKES.
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WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

BY BATLIWALA'S AGUE CURED MIXTURE & PILLS.

FEVER AGUE & INFLUENZA.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English anticeptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT cures ring-worm Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each.

One Rupee each

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY,

Dadar, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, nervous startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle on nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful period., backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, mercurial symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2s. 9d. per bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the cause and most scientific and efficient cure of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Bloomers, from the VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

DAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. R. B., Bar. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works Esplanade Road

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THERE will be NO MEETING of the CORPORATION, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant.

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office.
Bombay, 18th October, 1911.

NOTICE.

I MACLEAN DOMMIC GEORGE BRAGANZA, do hereby declare that from the 21st October, 1911, will go by the name of GEORGE DOMMIC MACLEAN, and will sign as such.

MACLEAN BRAGANZA,
Lower Parel,
Bombay.

SEA-BORNE TRADE and NAVIGATION REPORT and STATISTICAL VOLUME of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (Excluding Sind), for the year 1910-1911.

Copies can behad from the Reporter General's Department, Custom House and from the leading Book-sellers, Bombay.

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
Collector of Customs.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 30th day of October, 1911, for the work of filling in the Gowalia Tank and sundry other works in connection therewith.

2. Plans may be seen and Forms of Contract, Specification, and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application, to the Undersigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON, B. Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 17th October, 1911.

BHARATKHAND COTTON MILLS CO., LTD., AHMEDABAD.

FIRE LOSS 30th Aug., 1911.

SALE OF MACHINERY SALVAGE, on account of whom it may concern—

37 PLATT BROS. RING FRAMES, each 324 spindles' 2¼" gauge.
3 TWEEDALE and SMALLEY'S FRAMES, each 292 spindles 2½" gauge.
14 " " " 384 " 2 1/5" gauge,
Salvage drosophore installation and Steam Piping.
The foregoing can be inspected at Mill premises' Ahmedabad.
Sealed Tenders to be submitted to the Undersigned not later than 3 P.M. (S.T.), on the 20th October.

BRADBURY, BRADY & Co.,
Chief Representatives,
THE PALATINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.	DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) ... 22·0	Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30
Delhi ... ... A. 6-57	Delhi ... ... A. 8-45
UP.	UP.
Delhi ... ... D. 22-45	Delhi ... ... D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS LEATHER GOODS, WASTE COTTON AND OIL KEROSINE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 3 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 31st October, 1911, for the SUPPLY of STORES, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, for the year 1911, commencing from the 1st January next.

2. Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmer, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Depuy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmer.

Form No. 1.—Consists of miscellaneous Stores, Parel Delivery.
Form No. 2.—Consists of miscellaneous Stores, Ajmer Delivery.
Form No. 3.—Leather goods, Ajmer Delivery.
Form No. 4 and 5.—Cotton Waste, Bombay and Ajmer delivery.
Form No. 6 and 7.—Oil Kerosine, Bombay and Ajmer delivery.

The whole or any of the above forms can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, etc.," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), must accompany all or any of the 7 Tenders, without which no Tender will be considered. In the event of a contractor whose Tender has been accepted failing to execute the contract the above deposit will be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Agent.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company or order. Only securities and Government Paper bearing interest of not less than 3½ per cent. per annum will be accepted.

6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderer so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tenders. No interest will be allowed on cash deposit.

7. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples which may be seen at Parel or Ajmer.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

N. W. CARLIS,
Ag. Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel,
Bombay, 11th October, 1911.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

ENQUIRIES REGARDING ACCOMMODATION in the Amphitheatre on the Apollo Bandar, on the occasion of the Disembarkation and Reception of THEIR MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTIES, THE KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS, on SATURDAY, the 2nd December, 1911, should be made in writing to the undersigned before the 15th November, 1911.

2. The address must be given in full when applying for a card of admission.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 1st October, 1911.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

FOR SALE.

WOLSELEY SIDDELEY MOTOR CAR.

TWO CYLINDER, 10-12 horse power, new in 1909, Side Entrance in good running order. Price Rs. 2,500. Owner leaving Bombay. Apply.—

Mr. H. W. HAYWARD,
The Cliff, Malabar Hill.
OR
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Registrar, High Court.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Princes Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.
Secretaries.

KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1374.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£. 2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	„ 109,674
Annual Income	...	„ 1,451,086
Assets	...	„ 10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		„ 26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910	... ...	£ 442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

STANDARD
LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

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ROYAL
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Half Owner & Manager ... MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

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TO-NIGHT!! OF
TO-NIGHT!!! PROGRAMME.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN,
PRESENTS THE
GREAT RAYMOND,
GREAT RAYMOND,
GREAT RAYMOND,
THE WORLD'S MASTER OF MIRACLES
Highest Salaried Mystery man in Europe Globe Trotting Fun-maker.
MAGICIAN,
HUMORIST AND
FANTASIST
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, October 19th
THE
GREAT RAYMOND
will introduce several New Illusions, etc.

SATURDAY, OCT 21ST and SUNDAY 22ND
TWO GRAND MATINEES.
Children and Ayahs, half price to all parts of the House.
Doors open at 4-30, Commence at 5 p. m.
PRICES OF ADMISSION: Rs. 5, 3, 1.
Boxes 25 and 30.
Doors open at 8-30. Commences at 9-30 P. M.
Plan at S. ROSE and Co.

MUSIC, MUSIC.

S. ROSE and Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SONGS WORTH SINGING.

Two Songs { a Stars / b Adoration }	Db Eb (Eb-F) F	Jos Adams.
Wilt thou be my Dearie	Eb F (F-F) G ...	A. W. Marchant.
I call thee love as in a Dream	Ab Bb (D-E) C ...	Seymour Ellis.
One and Twenty	Eb (Bb-Eb) G ...	J. Fraser.
The World is at Rest	F. G (D-E) Ab Bb	Daisy W. Gunn.
Two Songs { a Tis not Inconstancy / b The Rainbow }		2 keys C Pastons-Cooper.
Love's Atonement	Bb (F-F) C ...	Bothwell Thomson
Mignonette	Eb F (C-F)	Seymour Ellis
One Value More	D. F.	Octave Cremiux
The Yachtsman's Bride	Bb (Bb D) C ...	Joscelyn Noel,
The Birth of a Rose	C. (C-E) Eb..	Harold Douglas.
Dreams of the Summer Night	High and low voice	C. B. Hawley.
Only a Flower	C.D (C-E) Eb ...	Seymour Ellis.
Give a man a Horse he can ride	G. A (D-F) B	Lambert.
There's Love in the Land	E. (C-F) F ...	Karoly Klay.
Life Short Tale	C. (A-E) D. ...	Ed. Lemare.
Only to Love you	Bb C (E-F) Eb..	Arther Godfrey.
Czech Peasant Song	D. (A-D) ...	Percy Godfrey.
Good's Minstrel	Db Eb (Bb-F) ...	Ch. Marshall.
Primroses	C. Eb (D-F) F.... ...	Seymour Ellis.
Where Violets Grow	Bb C (D-D) Eb ...	Seymour Ellis.
For you alone	Ab. Eb, F (D-G) G ...	Henry E. Geebe.
Rose of my Heart	C. (C-E) D ...	Howard Fisher.
Golden Broom Tne	(Bb-F) ...	Ch. Braun.
My Love Loves me to-day	Eb-F (C-F) G ...	Adela Verne.
The Star of Home	Bb C. (D-E) D. Eb ...	Alan Baird.
Bring me Red Roses	Eb. F (C-D) G. A. ...	Seymour Ellis,
For you alone	Db. Eb (C-F) F. G.	Henry E Geebe.

(Sig Caruso's Great English Song.)

COMPLETE WITH WORDS AND MUSIC.
PRICE Re. 1-4 EACH.

SACRED SONGS—

A Voice from Paradise	D. Eb (E-E) F ... ... Seymour Ellis.
Sun of my Soul	C. D (F-D) F. ... Jos. Adams.
My Kingdom	F. G (D-E) Ab ... Jos. Adams.
The Nazarene	C. D (C-D) F. ... Jos. Adams.
The Lord is my Shepherd	D. F... Jos. Adams.
Thy will be done	C. Db (D-Eb) Eb Francis Bohr.

PRICE Re. 1-4 EACH.

SEND FOR
S. ROSE & Co's.
COMPLETE LIST OF VOCAL MUSIC.

NEW MUSICAL COMEDY OPERAS.

The Count of Luxembourg ...	by	Lehar
Peggy...	„	Leslie Stuart
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Fallen Fairies	„	Ed. Getman
The Girl in the Train ...	„	Leo Fall
The Dashing Little Duke ...	„	Seymour Hicks
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VOCAL SCORES (words and Music Complete)		Rs. 4-8 each.
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POPULAR WALTZES—
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Luxembourg Waltz	by	Franz Lehar
Miette	„	Ralph Raymond
Kiss of Spring	„	Walter Rolfe
Songe d'ete	„	T W Thurban
Valse Septembre	„	Felix Godin
Saints and Sinners	„	Gordon Dawson
The Druids Prayer	„	Do.
Sumuran	„	V Hollaender
The whirl of the waltz ...	„	Paul Lincke
Remembrance	„	Archibald Joyce
Aurora waltz	„	Julian Kandt
The Girl in the Train... ...	„	Leo Fall
Vision of Salome	„	Archibald Joyce
Gold and Silver	„	Lehar
Peggy Valse	„	Leslie Stuart
The Quaker Girl	„	Lionel Monckton

EACH WALTZ Re. 1-4.

TWO STEPS:—

Pas sur la Bouche	by	A Sablan
Amina	„	Paul Lincke
Bill Simmons...	„	G A Spink
The Sweeps Intermezzo ...	„	Paul A Rubens
Way-down in Colon Town ...	„	Max Hoffmann
The Cockney Band	„	Aug Valentine

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and all New Music as published is obtainable from

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BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE
OF
Performing Wild Animals.

TO-NIGHT!
AGAIN OUR GREAT PROGRAMME.

LOCATION, CHOWPATI,
next the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company,
Our new All Star Company of London and Continental Artistes

30 IN NUMBER 30
JOHN ROUGAL'S
Most up-to-date Animal Act in the World,
NINE FULL GROWN TIGERS
Performing in a large cage erected in the Circus Arena.

TUXIN "THE MAN WITH THE BOTTLE."
THE TRIO FROLIC
Acrobatic Dance Artistes two Ladies and one Gentleman

THE SISTERS LOUISA AND ANGELINA VASCA
In their great Surprise Sharpshooting Act using Winchester Repeating Rifles and Pistolet
(CARTRIDGES 22 SHOT.)

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Gymnasts and Musical Melange Artistes.

PIMPLE & SILENT JIM knockabout and acrobatic Clowns

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In their Pot Pourri act introducing the famous French Poodles.

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The funniest of Funny Clowns

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Risley performers, Gymnasts and Acrobats

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The smallest Jockey rider in the World
AND
THE CHAMPION ALL ROUND DUO.
Jennie & Willie Harmston-Love.

Our beautiful Arab Stallions and Performing Ponies, Our Menagerie consists of Performing Elephants, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Kangaroo, Emu, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, etc.,
AND ALSO FOR
THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
Our waterproof tents, which, UNLIKE OTHERS, we guarantee we have and will keep everybody absolutely dry.

BOOKING AT Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hornby Road, Fort, and also at CIRCUS TENT DAILY,

FIRST MATINEES.
SATURDAY & SUNDAY AFTERNOONS.
Oct. 21st and 22nd,
Doors Open at 3 o'clock. Commence at 4 o'clock.
Children, Half Price at Matinees only.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Full Box 6 Seats, Rs. 20; Single Seat Box Rs. 4; First Chairs, Rs. 3:
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MADAM HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress,
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TO-NIGHT,
THE GREAT HEALTH FILM
A DROP OF WATER.
How to avoid Enteric.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

ASK FOR
SUTTON CARDEN'S
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"SOFT AS CREAM,"
Guaranteed absolutely Pure.

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They are self-adjusting.
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SAVINGS BANK.

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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
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do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Gumballia Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

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A Lecture delivered
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LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

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9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do.

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5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ...	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ...	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund ...	$ 1,800,000

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FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
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HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
		YOKOHAMA

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Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

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Agent
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Subscribed Capital ...	Rs. 20,00,000
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 19,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 3 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
16, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritzar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened to approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls. 85,000,000	= say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„ 3,500,000	= say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„ 19,500,000	= say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—11, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ...	„	17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 267,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 19th Oct. at 2-30 p.m.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 19th Oct. at 2-30 p.m., in Medows Street, Fort, near King and Co., and opposite Treacher and Co., remaining valuable articles, such as various articles set with diamonds rubies, pearls, turquoises, etc., gold and silver ornaments, to suit handy presents, assorted first class scents, musk, amber and Sulemani bracelets and necklaces, ivory and genda sticks and boxes, sandalwood boxes, copper brass and silver charpie legs, assorted rare and valuable mortars and pestles, silk, jari, karchob, and gold embroidered shawls, sarrie, table cover and loose pieces, kinkhabs, jewellery inlaid chess men, mother-of-pearl, various articles, old gold and silver coins, inlaid huka pipes and chilams, Morocco Gladstone bags, gold and silver repeater and simple watches, barometer clock, gold watch chains, rings, tortoise shields, silk harnesses, ivory throne of Hindoo Gods, and other miscellaneous antique and assorted articles, etc., etc., all brought from the Junagadh State.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.] [BOMBAY, Oct. 18.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent.	Consols ...	78 1-8		1-8
3	do. Rentes ...	98		1-4
1-2	do. Sterling Loan ...	82	un	chgd
1-2	do. Gov. Securities...	63 1-2	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	...	23 3-8	1-8	
do.	2 months' hence...	24 1-2	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York	...	52 7-8	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25-16 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...		20-50 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York ...		4-86 5-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...		4 p.c.	since	
do.	Short London Bills	21st Sept		
	3 months' sight ..	3 13-16	un	chgd
do.	Indian Bank Bills			
	6 months' sight...	3 7-8	up	chgd
do.	3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8	un	chgd
do.	6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-2	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	...	1 5-8	un	chgd
do.	7 day Market Loans...	2 1-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 23 1-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—China buying.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 425,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	...Firm,	Good business done
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester		Buyers operating quietly.
Total Sales	...	10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...		1,500 "
Imports	...	49,000 "
Mid-Americans	...	5·27+·09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	9 2-8+1-8

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec. Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·00	4·95	4·95	4·97	4·99
+·03	+·03	+·03	+·03	+·02
Mar.-Apr.	April-May.	May-June.		June-July
5·02	5·04	5·06		5·07
+·03	+·03	+·03		+·01

New York Official noon call Dec. 9-11, March 9-13. New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 9·20 March 9·35.

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	93,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	...	96,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	1,000
Exports to Continent	...	8,000
Spot Cotton—		9·35—15
Futures—Month of Dec. 9·17—08		Advanced on favorable cables and declined on Southern selling of futures in the local market.
Futures—Month of Mar. 7·17—09		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 9 1-2 unchgd
Futures—Month of	... 9·07—14
Do. do	... 9·22—15
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Firm.

Additional cotton quotations unchanged.

WHEAT.

Wheat Whit: Karachi ...36 3-8 unchgd.
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 36 1-1
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Done.
Tone—Steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... .
Do. Months— ...No Sellers.
Barletta Rosso 62 1-2lbs. ...36 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...36 3-8
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...36 3-8
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...36 3-8
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 53 1-2—1 2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Done.
Brown Cawnpore ... 48 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...73 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...64 3-4 unchged
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 15 7-8+1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4 3-4—Oct.-Nov.—Value—Quiet

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 66 1-2
Yellow Metal	d 6
Standard Copper G M B	£55 1-16

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay ... ... 10-3 Nominal.

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ...20 7 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Opened firm—Closed steady.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Neglected. Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p. c. 17-6—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.
Tone—Opened firm—Closed quiet.
BAKR & Similar Crystals C & F India ...22 10 1-2—Fellers.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Firm—Business at a standstill.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17-3—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Nov.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... .
Do. do. ... .
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. do. ... .
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta ... .
Do. do. ... .
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. do. ... .

General Tone—Nothing doing and prices unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [18th Oct. 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 16th Oct., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	27	30,957
B B and C I Railway ...	34	40,670

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand; and 1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16 for 3 months' sight credits, the former rate being obtainable in one or two places. There was little enquiry for Bank remittance. The Banks close early it being Council Bills day.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. to end Feb.
Do. do Francs	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132 1-2
Shanghai "	...175 1-4
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Rates opened at 95·1 for Cash and 94·15 for the Settlement. The market has been quiet with little business passing and prices close as under.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95 0 0	to 95 1 0
1st Settlement	... Rs. 94 14 0	to 94 15 0
2nd Settlement	... Rs. 94 13 0	

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 1-8 higher both for ready and forward at 24 3-8 and 24 1-2 respectively. New York was 1-4 up at 52 7-8. The local market is firmer and closes as under. A moderate business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Re 24 0 0
Australian " ...	...	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	" 61 10 0
" 1st Settlement	...	" 61 12 0
" 2nd "	...	" 61 14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The American markets have lost the advance advised yesterday. Local rates open easier, good Broach being quoted Rs. 247 and Khamgaon-Akola January Rs. 237. During the morning prices declined Rs. 2 and have since fluctuated slightly, closing at 6 p.m. as under. Only a moderate business has been done and exporters have been buyers rather than sellers.

Ready cotton continues dull with little enquiry and free sellers. Prices are easier.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	246 1-2	March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	"	246	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	"	244	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	"	237	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...	"	231	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	224	"
Fine M G Bengal	"	235-6	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	232	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	229	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	"	213	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	12,000 bales
Total Imports	...	34,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·93	4·88	4·88	4·90
—·07	—·07	—·07	—·07
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June
4·92	4·95	4·97	4·99
—·07	—·07	—·07	—·07

June-July.
5·01
—·07

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is steadier with a fair enquiry. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 12 11 0	B.T.
April-May	...	" 10 15 0	B.T.

RAPESEED:—The market is dull.

We Quote :—

Brown Cownpore ready...	Rs.	8 2 0	B.T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	"	9 3 0	"
Brown Delhi A. M. ...	"	8 3 0	R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—Tone steadier.

We Quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	57 0 0	
Black Kutni	... "	49 0 0	
Red Jubbalpore	... "	53 0 0	

POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet.

Ready	... Rs.	10 11 0	B. T.
Forward	... "	11 6 0	R.T.

CASTORSEED:—Tone steady.

Ready	... Rs.	7 8 0	R.T.
Apl.-May	... "	7 6 0	R.T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady.

Ready	... Rs.	7 10 0	B. T.

WHEAT :—The market is steady. We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c	Rs.	5 1 6	R. T.
" Delhi A.M. ...	Rs.	5 5 6	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of bombay		1,767 1-2
Bank of India		68
Eastern Bank		80
Indian Specie		50 1-4

MILLS.

Central India S and W Co ...		1,900
David		398 3-4
Kohinoor		712 1-2
Manockji Petit		2,610
New Great Eastern		185
Standard		1,010

PRESS.

Indian Cotton		140

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...		147
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...		173
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord....		292 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill		1,175
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...		10 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley		500

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	907	bales
Wheat	19,495	cwts.
Linseed	2,869	"
Rapeseed	507	"
Gingellyseed	3,388	"
Poppyseed	188	"
Groundnuts...	1,050	"
Castorseed	15,051	"
Rice	4,432	"
Myrabollams	207	"
Cottonseed	8,170	"
Mowraseed	1,143	"
Gram	6,251	"
Joowar	4,589	"
Maize	436	"

CALCUTTA JUTE AND MONEY MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 18.

In the jute market, mills are not operating in loose jute, prices being about four annas too high and the market was therefore quiet. The gunny market was also slack, but heavy goods maintained their value under the influence of fair demand.

There has been a large importation of sovereigns during the week and money was something of a drag in the local market. The supply of bills seem to be now exacted and there was only moderate demand for remittance. Business in the share market was only on retail scale.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 25th September.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 ...	£ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 23rd Sept. 1911, by Council Bills...	a £11,637,160
Balance to be remitted from 24th Sept. 1911 to 31st March 1912 ...	£ 5,521,140

a Of this sum £1,333,330 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

D'AUVERGNE—October 7, Alice Maude Clara D'Auvergne, only daughter of Mrs Grose Jones, 55 years.

FRANKS—October 9, at Pallavaram, William Franks, Retired Sub-Conductor, Madras, Ordnance Department, aged 72 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Performance by The Great Raymond, Royal Opera House, 9-30 p. m.

Harmston's Circus, 9-30. p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Star Attraction "In the Grip of Alcohol". Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Provide things ight of all men."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mantua," with the English mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 3 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.—The plan of Harmston's Circus is open in Messrs. Soundy's Establishment, Fort, where seats may be booked. The plan is also in the Circus tent as usual.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna presided at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, when sanction was accorded, as requested by the Commissioner, to the purchase of 100 tons of a special preparation "Akonia" with which the Executive Engineer proposed to treat the roads, with a view to allaying the dust nuisance during the Royal Visit.

JUVENILE CHARITY.—The students of the Grant Road Proprietary and Fort High School, who annually collect funds for helping some charitable institutions, have, out of the fund collected this year, contributed fifty rupees to the Deolali Badhurji Sanitarium Fund and twenty-one rupees to the Allbless Leper Home Fund, through their Principal, Mr. Munchersha Hormusji Taleyarkhan. Up to the present the boys have contributed about Rs. 700 to different funds.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The written examination for students of the elementary, sanitary class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association was held on Saturday 7th, and the oral on Tuesday the 10th instant. Fifteen students appeared for the examination, of whom the following 12 have been successful candidates:—J. W. Velinker, J. B. Oza, J. S. Isaacs, A. D. Edul Beheram, P. W. Vaghchure, P. E. Narayan Aiyar, T. D. Edul Beheram, R. N. Rajadhyksha, R. K. Katrak, P. R. Kumar Pillay, N. H. Parekh, and N. P. N. Kumar Pillay.

LOST PROPERTY.—Umbrellas and sticks, tarpaulin-blanket, shoes, skirt, toli, gunny bag, overcoat, brass vessels, crochet cotton, cricket bat, embroidered silk, silver anklets, matting, moli, baskets, purse, spoon, memorandum book, binoculars in case, metal watch and chain, brass bangles, hair-oil, boots shoes, dhota and old coat, lady's box, G. C. notes, buffalo's horns, cash, purses, cash and M. O. receipts cycle pump, copper and brass anklets and cycle have been taken charge of by the Police and are now lying at the Head Police Office.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music on Saturday, commencing at 6 p. m. (S.T.) :—

March	The Boy Scouts (Official March) ..... Commeyer
Overture	Der Ksenigslieutenant ..... Emil Titl
Valse	Malmaison ..... Zuleeta
Selection	Il Trovatore ..... Verdi
A Cornet Solo ...	The Rosary ..... Nevin
B Love Song ...	Cocheco ..... Reeves
Description	Water Melon Fete ... Fazel Raymond
Selection	Pelissiana ..... Pelissier
Two Step	Paddling Puddles ... Airlie Dix

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU.—The following gentlemen have been elected as members of the New Committee for the year 1911-12 :—Honourable Nr. Manmohandas Ramji, Chairman; Sheth Purshotamdas Thakardas, Vice Chairman; Members: Sheth Dinshaw Edulji Vachha, Hon. Sir Vitnaldas D Thackersey, Sheth Shapurji Bharucha, Hon. Ebrahim Rahimtulla, Hon. Mr. Lalubhoy Samaldas, Sheth Jethabhoy Valji, Seth Madhavji Thackersy, Sheth Chaturbhuj Shivji, Sheth Ratanshi Mulji, Sheth Revashankar Jagjivan, Seth Motilal Vallabhji, Seth Morarji Valji, Seth Mathuradas Vrsanji, Seth Girdhardas Jethaboy, Seth Mulji Haridas, Hon'ble Sheth Fazulbhai Karimbhai Ebrahim, Seth Phiroz J. Billimoria; Sheth Bamanji Dinshaw Petit, Sheth Sorabji Edulji Warden, Sheth Jamna Sunderji, Sheth Valji Sunderji, Sheth Gopalji Valji Sunderji and Sheth Naranji Haribhai.

"TIMES OF INDIA" CHRISTMAS NUMBER.—Our contemporary's Christmas number is a work of art and has an abundance of interesting reading matter. Its publishers tell us the number of coloured plates given exceeds that of last year, and they have endeavoured to improve the issue generally in many ways. As the issue for 1910 ran out of print immediately upon publication, they have this year printed an edition of 100,000 copies—by far the largest issue of any paper in the East—on which their machines have been engaged for the past six months. The issue is said to have consumed over 60 tons of art paper, and if the pages of the edition were placed edge to edge they would cover a distance of 2,500 miles, almost from Bombay to Aden. If pages were cut into slips an eighth of an inch wide and put end to end they would probably girdle the earth, but we do not know that the operation would induce more people to subscribe to the publication. Anyhow we do not suppose the publishers contemplate trying either experiment. They have bound the pages in an elegant coloured wrapper.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomarkhadi and Dungri ...	0	0	18
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	0	0	10
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Ghowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ...	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	0	0	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	3
Harbour ...	0	0	0
Hospital ...	0	0	7
Total	0	0	68
Same date last year	3	1	82

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

CHARGE AGAINST PARSI BARRISTER.

Pandharpur Bomb Case Sequel.

On the criminal side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, a Full Bench consisting of Mr. Justice Russell, Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Hayward heard a rule obtained by the Advocate-General Mr. T. J. Strangman, on behalf of the Bar Association calling upon Rustamji Bezonji Sonawalla, a Parsi Barrister, to show cause why his name should not be removed from the roll of the advocates of the Bombay High Court or why such other order should not be made as to the court should seem meet.

The petition of the Advocate-General on which the rule was obtained stated among other things that Mr. Sonawalla was admitted as an advocate on the 21st May 1890. In February and March, 1911, he conducted the defence of twelve persons in the Sessions of Sholapur, they being jointly charged with offences under Section 121, 121A, 122, 123 and 124A of the Indian Penal Code. Nine of these persons were on the 15th March convicted of an offence under Section 121A of the Penal Code and sentences; to divers terms of imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Sholapur. Thereafter Sakharam Tamboli, mother of one of the nine persons, named Allabux Shabuddin Tumboli, engaged Mr. Sonawalla and he undertook for a fee of Rs. 350, (a) to prepare petitions of appeal to the High Court on behalf of these nine persons against the convictions and sentences (b) to apply to the High Court for the admission of such appeals; (c) in the event of such appeals being admitted, to appear at the hearing thereof and to conduct the same, and (d) for the purposes of the same to obtain all necessary copies from the Sessions Court of Sholapur. The fee of Rs. 350 was paid to Mr. Sonawalla in instalments, by Shakharama Tamboli, the last such instalment, namely one of Rs. 30 having been paid on the 6th July, 1911, as appeared from the Post Office money order receipt signed by him. He obtained certain copies from the Sessions Court at Sholapur and paid a sum of Rs. 40 to that Court. He drafted the petitions of appeal for the nine persons and sent such petitions to the respective jails in which the persons to whom they related were confined. Each of these petitions was signed by those persons to whom it related and was despatched to this Court by the jail authorities. Thereafter appeals were admitted by this Court on reading the petitions, but Mr. Sonawalla did not apply to this Court for the admission of these appeals. On the 30th August, 1911, the appeals came on for hearing before this Court, when there was no appearance on behalf of these nine persons and the appeals were dismissed. By a post-card dated 31st August, 1911, Mr. Sonawalla informed Sakharma Tamboli that the Court had dismissed the appeals on the 4th September, 1911. One Chakorkar, a friend of Sakharma Tamboli, at the instance of the latter, interviewed Mr. Sonawalla in Poona, in reference to the dismissal of these appeals. Chakorkar was accompanied by one Mr. Sudkar. Mr. Sonawalla informed these two persons that he had appeared at the hearing of the appeals and had done his best.

The Advocate-General submitted that on these facts, Mr. Sonawalla had been guilty of gross misconduct as an advocate and to prove that he relied on the affidavits of Piraji Shgbuddin Tamboli and Mr. V. Sudkar, on documents and papers filed with the petition and on papers and proceedings above referred to.

The Advocate-General, in supporting the rule, stated to the Court the facts given in his petition and said that after the application was made to this Court by the parties, the old lady died. Sonawalla had made an affidavit in reply and in it he had referred to certain correspondence which counsel would read. Sonawalla had admitted that he had agreed for Rs. 350 to conduct the appeals, that was to say, to obtain necessary copies, to draft petitions, to pay the fees of a pleader and to appearing at the hearing. Sonawalla said that he had agreed to set apart Rs. 100 for a pleader, but that would be untrue because nothing was mentioned about it in the correspondence. From his last letter to the lady on this subject (which counsel read) dated the 25th April, it did not appear that a particular sum had been fixed for pleader's fees. Then he said that he wrote to Mr. K. M. Taleyarkhan, pleader, to prepare nine vakalatenamas, but Mr. Talyarkhan demanded a fee of Rs. 200 and he wrote so the lady asking for Rs. 100 more and she promised to send him the Rs. 100 and as she did not send the money, he did not appear.

This to a large extent, the Advocate-General said, was untrue because what happened was that on the 16th July Sonawalla wrote to Mr. Taleyarkhan to send two vakalatnamas to Superintendents of Yerrowda and Dhulia jails and sent a money-order for Rs. 25 the next day. Mr. Taleyarkhan replied on the 19th stating that he would not take up the case for less than Rs. 195 in all and sent back the money order. On the 20th July, Sonawalla wrote back stating that the client was so very poor that she could not pay 195 farthings and that Mr. Taleyarkhan had nothing to do beyond filing the vakalatnamas as he himself would be present to conduct the appeals. The next day, Mr. Taleyarkhan replied that he did not care to appear in it and that Sonawalla should make some other arrangements.

Now, according to Sonawalla, on receipt of that letter he told the lady to send the extra Rs. 100. For that there was nothing but his word and that would be untrue because if their Lordships looked at his letter of the 5th August, they would find that no mention of money was made in it though a good deal of boggling was to be seen in previous correspondence. He submitted that that story of Sonawalla was false. There was another comment to be made. According to his case, Rs. 100 was for retaining a pleader.

Now, how much was he to pay to the pleader? Rs. 25 as his fee and Rs. 10 for stamps, and in that way he proposed to embezzle the Rs. 65. Taking it the other way that Rs. 200 were set apart to cover the costs of the pleaders's fees and to obtain copies, then Rs. 160 were left for the pleader as only Rs. 40 were spent after obtaining copies.

Counsel then read the rest of Sonawalla's defence and put in the correspondence between Mr. Taleyarkhan and the respondent. He then went on to say that after Mr. Talyarkhan's last letter, Sonawalla wrote to Mr, Vidwans on the 20th July to file vakalatnamas, but Mr. Vidwans gave him the same reply. Then after the 5th August, Sonawalla did nothing and on the 30th August, the appeals came on for hearing when he did not appear. Sonawalla said that he did not appear as he would not find a pleader, but he did not explain why he was not present. He was bound by his contract and apparently he did nothing and left the poor parties under an impression that he was going to conduct the appeals. Then on the 31st he wrote to them saying that the appeals had been dismissed, but never suggesting that he was not present.

"A SORT OF BLACKMAIL."

Then the story of the interview, counsel went on to say, was one that ought to be believed. Then there was another unpleasant matter arising out of Sonawala's affidavit. He admitted in it that he had contracted that in the case of each successful appeal, he should have Rs. 100 more.

Mr. Justice Russell remarked that that was absolutely improper and utterly subversive of the traditions of the profession. It was a sort of blackmail.

The Advocate-General said that that was quite disgraceful. He had seen a hint of it in the correspondence, but he did not refer to it in his petition as he then had not enough materials with him.

Mr. Sonawalla, in showing cause, said he quite agreed that the outward appearances were against him and that here were several points, no doubt, required explanation. If their Lordships went into details, as he proposed to take them into, they would find that there was nothing against him, considering the fact that the practice in the districts was different from the practice in the High Court.

In this case, he had conducted the defence of these accused persons for 22 days in the Sholapur Court without a pleader. A month after the accused were sentenced, the woman turned up and an arrangement was arrived at, but nothing was put in black and white. In course of his long-standing practice of over twenty-one years, not one word had been uttered against him and he was sure that their Lordships would sympathise with him that in working for these poor people for a sum which he could have earned within a day or even less than that, he had been put to this worry. It was owing to his ingenuity that the appeals, though time-barred, were admitted in the High Court; he did not appear at the time of presenting the appeals for admission because he was not paid his full fee at that time, and hence it could not be said that he had acted unprofessionally.

After the appeals were admitted he wrote to Mr. Taleyarkhan and Mr. Vidwans and attempted to obtain their assistance. It was admitted that the lady saw him on the 15th August and his case was that she had been to him to promise a payment of the extra Rs. 100 to be paid to the pleader. It was very unfortunate that he kept no press copies of his letters and preserved no letters of others, for it could not stand to reason why letters written by him between 5th and 30th August should have been kept back by the other side, on the pretext that they had been destroyed during the plague. During that period, he had written about nine letters demanding payment of those Rs. 100. He had also written to them that he could not and would not appear without a pleader.

To Mr. Justice Russell, he said that he was in Bombay on the day previous to the hearing, but he could not say whether on that day he was in Bombay or not. He could not express in words his attempts to secure the attendance of a pleader on the previous day.

Mr. Justice Russell: When you wrote the post-card of the 31st August, did you not think it material to write to her that you were not present at the hearing?

Mr. Sonawalla said he did not do so because the woman knew of it.

Mr. Justice Russell: Why did you not refer to your previous correspondence in your post-card and say that because you did not receive money, you did not appear?

Mr. Sonawalla: I was so enraged at the time, My Lord, that I could see nothing.

Mr. Justice Hayward: Why did you at all write to them the post-card when, as you say, you had been discharged from the case?

Mr. Sonawalla: I was quite upset at the time, My Lord, and having heard that the appeals were dismissed, I dropped these two lines.

Mr. Justice Hayward: Why did you not return the balance? Did you offer to do so?

Mr. Sonawalla: No, my Lord, I was waiting for them to come to see me. I thought I was quite justified in retaining the money.

LAWYERS' BAKSHIS.

In conclusion he said that if Their Lordships took a view that he was indifferent, he expressed his regret for the same and was prepared to pay back the fees. He left the case in the hands of their Lordships.

With regard to the stipulation of Rs. 100 to be received in case of each successful appeal, he said that in the mofussil, the barristers worked as pleaders and accepted "bakshis." There was no ruling of the Courts on the subject and he was not the only counsel doing so. There were others who also accepted "bakshis".

Mr. Justice Russell: The sooner it is stopped, the better.

The Advocate-General having replied, their Lordships said they would deliver their judgment to-day.

KAIRA PLEADER'S SEDITION CASE.

Transferred to Bombay.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Russell and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, the application for revision made on behalf of Punjabhai Someshwar Bhat, who was ordered to be bound over by Mr. A. Chuckerbutty, District Magistrate of Kaira for disseminating sedition, came on further hearing.

Mr. Branson, with Mr. B. A. Shah, appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

Mr. Branson, in arguing his petition, said that his strongest point was that no opportunity was given to his client for defending himself. On the last occasion, he had ventured to point out the extreme foolishness of his client's remark in not taking part in the proceedings but that did not absorb the Magistrate from his duties.

On this occasion, he called their Lordships' attention to the Magistrate's report and thought he did not wish to dwell on the animus in the Magistrate's mind against the accused but he did wish to say that he (the Magistrate) must have lost all his self control. He had said in his report that all the allegations of the accused were falsehoods of a barefaced description. He had also written that "the Hon'ble Judges may be asked to bear in mind their remarks in a confirmation case from Kaira when it was said that Kaira was a form for giving false evidence" and that "Punjabhai was a pleader of the Kaira Bar and it was not possible to believe that he would not lead false evidence."

Counsel said that there was nothing more improper than this and never before had such a report been presented to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar remarked that the Bar was established by the law of His Majesty and it was highly regrettable that a District Magistrate should have dragged the bar in this matter.

Mr. Justice Russell said that he quite agreed with the remarks that had just fallen from his learned colleague and remarked that the remarks were utterly and absolutely irrelevant and improper.

Continuing, Mr. Branson said that in his report the Magistrate had admitted that he had refused an adjournment though he had promised on the day previous to grant one. The effect of the report was that the Magistrate was so annoyed at the "turbulent" attitude of the accused that he refused an adjournment. What he thought of the report was that if the Magistrate read the report of his report, he would be ashamed of it.

This other point was that the Magistrate had no right to send the accused to jail on the 18th.

Mr. Rao, in supporting the order, said that the Magistrate had a discretion in granting an adjournment.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. But that discretion must be judicially exercised. He wanted time to get a pleader to defend him.

Mr. Rao—The accused is a pleader and he could have cross-examined.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.—It is no use urging a point like that.

Mr. Rao—I cannot put the case any further.

Mr. Justice Russell, in delivering judgment of the Court, said that having regard to the admitted facts, they thought it impossible to say that this man had had a trial before this Magistrate such as he ought to have had. They purposely did not dwell on the report except that they said that they could not approve of certain passages in it. They, therefore, directed that this matter should be referred to a Magistrate other than Mr. Chuckerbutty. The rule was made absolute and the order was quashed; the accused was allowed to go on the same bail.

After hearing both the sides, their Lordships transferred the case to the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, presided yesterday at a siting of the Insolvency Court and disposed of among the following matters :—

RE IBRAIM ABDUL RAHIM.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order.

RE MOLEDINA ROWJI.

Mr. Kanga appeared for an opposing creditor and applied for a dismissal of the petition as the insolvent had done nothing and had absconded.

As there were assets in the hands of the Court, the application was refused.

RE KURSONDASS PARMANAND.

Mr. Velinkar, for Haji Jan Mahomed, a purchaser of the insolvent's property, applied that the papers relating to the property should be handed over to his client who intended to file a suit against Dayal Mowji for casement.

The application was granted.

RE: LILADHUR SUNDERJI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Kapadia appeared for the insolvents and obtained sanction of the Court to a scheme of composition whereby the creditors could be paid four annas in a rupee.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, interim orders of several insolvents were extended.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their personal discharges :—Rattanji Dadabhai Patel and another; Bhagwan Pacha and another; Lindesay Emmanuel Monsurate; Sharafally Mulla Kikabhai; Mahomed Suleman Sunni; Lalji Purshotam; Narayan Hari Jadav and Alibhoy Kadibhoy Surti.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Native Prince's Complaint.

AT the Esplanade Police Court

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The German East Africa line steamer "Markgraf" 2345 tons, Captain H. Thie sailed on Wednesday for Zanzibar etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer "Mercario," 2443 tons, Captain A. C. De Rouffignac sailed on Wednesday for Madras with the same bottom cargo.

The City Line steamer "City of York" 5018 tons, Captain J. Wilson, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Pundua" 2126 tons, Captain H. Manda, sailed on Wednesday for Basrah etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Dumra" 762 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer "Malda" 1250 Tons, Captain H. W. Bamber arrived here on Wednesday from Bushire, October 10 via Coast ports with a general cargo, 41 cases opium and 8 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy's steamer "E. F Ferdinand" 3843 tons Captain R. Cobol, arrived here on Wednesday from Trieste September 27, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. P. S. N. Coy's steamer "Munsuri," 2121 P. X. Gore, sailed on Wednesday for Jeddah with Tons Captain693 Pilgrims.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—Oct. 18.

Abana.....2709 Witson.....
Achlibiter .....2820 Galt .....W & A Graham & Co
Brilliant Bque ...3609 Grant .....Philadelphia... Standard Oil Co
Delta.....4780 Martin.....Shanghai .....25-10.... P & O S N Co
Dalton Hall ..2264 Gorst .....
Ellen .....2474 Jacobsen...Calcutta...19-10 ...M M & Co
Kinrora.....2652 Dracup ....T Morrison & Co
Landaira ....2157 Abbot .....M M & Co
Li dola.....2183 Tallent ....M M & Co
Madura.....1273 Pratt ....M M & Co
Nurani .....2820 Creobin .....T Morrison & Co
Norkoowa .....1074 Jones...Jeddah.... 25-10..... B & H S N Co
Selstad .....617 Larsen .....F F Campbell & Co
Sibiria..... ..2.3? Gore .....Jeddah.....B & P S N Co
Virawa.....2176 Emmett .....M M & Co
Zanoni..... ...2477 Damer .....

VESSELS IN DOCK,—Oct. 18.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Ariosto	2760	Bradley	Hull via Karachi...	18-10	J Finlay & Co
B Langbank	2966	Rout	Port Said...	N F	W & A Graham & Co
D&B Khosrou	2110	Hannah	Offside	20-10...	B & P S N Co
F Nawab	2041	Elliott	Jeddah	2-11 ...	Turner Morrison & Co
H Somali	1615	Kaseb	Zanzibar	19-10 ...	A Strandes & Co
L Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Jeddah	20-10...	Bo H S N Co
Iddesleigh	2582	McClutcheon	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
O Galles	555	Wratt	Repairing	27-10	J Mackintosh & Co
P Reichenfels	2906	Kloppenberg	Hamburg via K'chi	19-10	W & A Graham & Co
Sha Ameer	1921	Ousock	Mauritius	N F	Bo & H S N Co
Iskra	2655	Dobrovich	Hamburg	27-10 ...	J Mackintosh & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool	31 10...	W & A Graham & Co
3 E F Ferdinand	3843	Cobol	Kobe	25-10	
5 Koerber	3164	Foresti	Trieste	1-11...	A L S N Co
7 Rysbergen	2230	Burgen	Rotterdam	22-10	T M & Co
8 Barbara	3088	Lemarchand	Antwerp	1-11...	M M & Co
City of York	5013	Wilson	Karachi		Killick N Co
11 Assaye	4359	Cockman	Shanghai		P & O S N Co
13 Persia	4155	Hayward	London	2110	P & O Co
[illegible]ra	7262	Morrison	Gulf	19-10	M M & Co
Ceylon Maru	3142	Tozawa	Kobe	20-10 ..	N Y Kaisha
[illegible]di		Geddie	Jeddah	22-10...	Offside M. B P S N Co
[illegible]rmati	524	Ahmed	Repairing		Offside N. Bo S N Co
[illegible]hanadi	548	Ahmed	Mangalore	21-10	H W P D B S N Co Ld
Satrunjee	517	Hoosein	N F	N F	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels	Commanders	From
18	Malda	Bamber	Bushire, Oct 10
	E F Ferdinand	Cobol	Trieste, Sept 27

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Lord Stanley	Clibborn	Antwerp, &c
	Pundua	Maude	Basreh, &c
	Mercario	Rouffignac	Madras
	Markgraf	Thie	Zanzibar, &c
	Munsuri	Gore	Jeddah

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday :—
Steamer City of York, Wilson, for Karachi.
" Dumra, Morrison, for Persian Gulf, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday —
Steamer Malda, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" E F Ferdinand, for Kobe, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Bregenz, left Trieste on the 16th instant and is due here on the 30th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—55 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co; 5 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 50 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 6 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 56 bales wool, The Bombay Coy Ld.

FOR LONDON.

Scindia s—70 cwt fishmaws, A Hoosen and Co; 10 cwt nutmegs and 178 cwt dry ginger, P Ebrahim, 212 cwts, colombo roots, H Cullianji, 60 cwt fishmaws, S Megji, 15 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 30 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka, 24 bales hides R M Kooka.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—13 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—66 casks skins, G J Mc hews and Co.

FOR HULL.

Iddesleigh s—2,000 cwt cottonseed, W Becher, 2,000 cwt cottonseed Tatta Sons &, C 4,790 cwt W Becher, myrabollams A Khimji, 200 cwts dillseed Baur and Krause 2,000 cwts cottonseed H Maganlal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Barbara s—2,000 cwts rapeseed Sanday and Co 200 cwt gum, M Jafferbhoy

Rysbergen s—4,503 cwt rapeseed 2,000 cwt poppy seed and 1,000 cwt mowseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed Wm Blythe and Co Ld.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—120 cwt myrabollams A Arjun.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—171 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Reichenfels s—500 cwt poppyseed B S Lloyd and Co

FOR VENICE.

Kreber s—2,001 cwt castorseed C Boggiano and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—56 bales twist M Amersey and Co; 38 cwts kismiss 30 cwts angoor B Canjee and Co.

Dutta s—250 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co 100 bales twist Framji Sons and Co; 200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

E F Ferdinand s—1,100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—150 bales twist Framji Sons and Co; 250 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

E F Ferdinand s—2,000 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Ceylon Maru s—504 bales cotton M B Karsha.

The Bombay Gazette Christmas Number, 1911.

TO BE ISSUED DEC. 15.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE CHRISTMAS LITERARY SUPPLEMENT of the "Bombay Gazette" will contain the following among other Stories:—

THE THREE NECKLACES.
By
SIR A. T. QUILLER-COUCH.

THE BANKER AND THE BREACHES BUOY,
By
C. J. CUTCLIFFE HYNE.

AN AMAZING CHRISTMAS,
By
GUY THOMB.

THE MYSTERY OF AN OUTSTATION,
By
EMMA BROOKE.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS PARTIES,
By
LADY KNIGHTLEY OF FAWSLEY.

THE CHRISTMAS OF THE WASTREL,
By
TOM GALLON.

A ROPE OF SNOW,
By
FRED M. WHITE.

THE DIAMOND BROOCH,
By
THOMAS COBB.

THE WOMAN AND THE CHILD,
By
ANNE WARNER.

THE STORM IN THE NIGHT,
By
CHARLES EDWARDES.

A WOMAN'S PRIVILEGE,
By
A MACLURE WARNOCK.

SOME UNEXPLAINED GHOST STORIES,
By
CLIVE HOLLAND.

THE FAKIR'S CURSE,
By
C. B REDFERN AND H. CARRINGTON SMITH.

THE STRANGE CONDUCT OF MR. MERRIDEW,
By
CLEM FRANKS.

THE LONE FAQIR,
By
ARDERN HULME.

JUVENILE STORIES.

THOSE DREADFUL DONNELLYS
By
MADGE SCOTT SMITH.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 19th October, 1911.

SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

MR. C. E. TOWN, Secretary of the Commercial Education Department of the London Chamber of Commerce, read a paper the other day, before a gathering of Commercial students, which may be commended to similar classes in this country. Success in business was the subject of his address which was full of sound practical advice and indicated where commercial men fail and how they may deserve, if they do not achieve, success. Business, to-day in his view is of a far more complex character than it was when England's merchants and manufacturers combined together and constituted those numerous city guilds whose activity and corporate enterprise in the past did so much to lay deep the foundations of and to promote British Commerce. The business man was then linked up closely with the locale of his material interests. Now the city man resides in the suburbs or in the country and prefers mainly for social reasons not to make known that he is "in business." This is absurd, and what tends to hamper increase of that business is the fact that in these days a very large proportion of principals reach their offices when half the day has flown, others attending only two or three days a week. Their interests therefore are left in the hands of their managers, and staffs—which, though it may be in some cases advantageous, has undoubtedly led to the necessity for that warning cry we hear so often "Wake up John Bull." However capable a manager may be, except in very rare cases, he will not care to exercise the initiative "which it ought to be the prized privilege of the conscientious principal to be ever on the alert to exhibit." But with the increase of British trade wealth has accumulated and in its train we find an increase of luxury. And, as is so often the case, this is accompanied by indolence, a vice the very antithesis of that industry, that activity, that plodding persistence and unflagging perseverence without which success in any sphere, commercial or professional, is impossible. The son of the successful commercial man is now unwilling to follow his father's calling and neglects to study it while in the enjoyment of inherited riches he is oblivious of the law of depreciation which works out inexorably whether the machinery is active or idle. It is for these that commercial education is provided if they will take advantage of it.

But Mr. Town's paper was not wholly devoted to reprimanding the indolent whose lack of intelligent interest permits many a good business to decline. He told his hearer what are the essentials of success and pointed out the royal road thereto. Personal qualifications, which all business men should possess are very largely enhanced by their educational training; inherent good personal qualities are valuable, but they usually lose much of their worth if not backed by educational efficiency. The day when personal influence alone was the only requisite for securing an appointment is practically past. What is wanted are character, thoroughness method, accuracy, tact, punctuality, initiation, sobriety and hard work. Tact, says Mr: Town, is a qualification often little understood and sometimes most grossly interpreted, as the habit of lying and deception and misrepresentation. But his interpretation is the ability to do the right or most expedient thing at the correct moment, or a keen perception in seeing and doing exactly what is best in any circumstance over which no time is available for pondering. Tact in the man of business is the exact counterpart of that quality in naval and military commandants which enables the formation of quick judgment. Tact may not be the sixth sense but it is the life of all the five, the open eye, the quick ear, the judging, taste, the keen smell, the lively touch. For all the practical purposes of life tact carries it against talent, ten to one. An intuitive gift to some extent, tact may be developed by practice. But the ground from which it is grown must be saturated with infinite courtesy. Punctuality and regularity Mr. Town regards as of absolute necessity and within the reach of all who take the trouble to practice them. These qualities add materially to the success of any business in which they predominate as are the invariable rule.

It is however to initiation that the great industries and commercial enterprises owe their existence. Capitalists of all grades and classes are, as we know, ever on the look-out for the man with initiation, in order that they may add to their wealth by giving scope to new ideas. The man of initiation, is never at a loss for a living, according to Mr. Town, for in whatever circumstances he may be placed and whatever his difficulties, he will always find a means to earn something and thus reach the half-way house to a solution of his troubles. Men lacking in initiation must always be servants; they must remain of the rank and file, content automatically to carry out orders. But of course to assure success in business hard work is essential as it is to every other undertaking. Experience shows that a youth who is hard working will take advantage of every opportunity in business, will always be fitting himself for a higher position, will not be constantly adding to his knowledge and qualifying himself to fill one of the many openings which may at any moment become vacant. Then, says Mr. Moon, "cultivate a confidence in your own power to overcome difficulties, remembering that you have entered upon a career with boundless possibilities." Unlike a profession commerce has no limitation to the man with pluck, initiative and enterprise. Business affords many excellent openings and is a mighty school in itself for broadening one's views, destroying false sentiment and creating habits of practical commonsense." To those who hold that any one will do for business and that those with brains are the particular prodigies of the professions, Mr. Town replies that such statements can only arise from ignorance. All who know anything of the real facts will agree with him that the best brains are required for a successful commercial career. Business is a complex science and if we are to maintain our supremacy in the world's markets it can only be done by adequate and efficient training along scientific and well laid lines.

IMPERIAL TRADE RELATIONS.

WHILE the Empire is still waiting for an Imperial preference, much can be done for the encouragement of mutual British trade by private enterprise and co-operation. It is a noteworthy sign of the times, and of that Imperial spirit which shows healthy development throughout the British nations, that this fact is being increasingly recognised and that practical steps are being taken to attain the desired end. One important and striking result of this movement was the all-British shopping week, which was held with much success in London. That scheme was practically confined as far as its organisation was concerned to the retailers, who during that particular week filled their windows and the most prominent show cases in their shops with goods entirely of British manufacture, and devoted all their advertising energy to such goods only. It has since been realised that such a scheme might with advantage be widened so as to include traders and manufacturers not only of the British Isles but of all parts of the Empire, and practically form an Imperial association the object of which is to bring to the attention of the consumer at Home and in the Dominions British manufactures rather than the foreign wares, which have crowded the markets. This Association's activities is still to centre round the all-British shopping week, but it is extending its scope by bringing itself into closer touch with the people overseas, and an important branch of the new work to be undertaken is the organisation of a central exhibition during each shopping week, where samples of British products will be shown and described by competent lecturers. The idea by the way is no new one. It has been anticipated in the United States, Germany and Austria and some other countries, but British traders are beginning to realise that the societies there have performed service, and are now anxious to do something similar for themselves. The All-British Industries Association is the result and already communications are in progress with the Dominions. South Africa and New Zealand have promised help, co-operation is expected from Australia, and now that Canada has refused reciprocity she should be ready for an exploitation of British products. No mention, we note, at present at any rate is made of India, though there appears no reason why India should not advantageously join. Indian products might be better advertised at Home, and in India although the field for advertisement is more limited, something might be done to assist the British manufacturer against foreign competitions.

SCHOOL STRIKES AND THEIR CAUSE.

THE recent school-strikes are a phenomenon, which has naturally aroused lively discussion amongst educationists. Critics of the old school and critics with the most advanced theories alike find in it from their several points of view ample ground for wholesale condemnation of the present school system. The favourite theory is the somewhat obvious one that the child is kept under insufficient discipline, and hence the reason why many of the free-taught children of the working classes develop in later life into the hooligan. We do not mean necessarily the hooligan loafer or criminal, but the hooligan workman, the man who normally performs his weekly task and may beat his family, but who certainly in time of mental excitement and under the influence of feelings of class animosity such as in the recent strikes can give himself up to gross acts of lawlessness. Teachers have made a strong point of this. According to them the recent school strikes were a practical illustration on a wide scale of the old maxim "Spare the rod, and spoil the child." They say that a considerable percentage of the poorest children, from the worst homes, still escape the school attendance officer, and soft-hearted members and officers of school authorities prevent teachers from dealing out necessary discipline to those children who do attend school. The teachers say that it is not sufficiently known by the public to what extent corporal punishment is frowned upon by people in authority. They do not complain of the police court prosecutions with which they are sometimes inflicted, these invariably, except in rare cases of abuse of authority, being dismissed by discriminating magistrates. Neither do they complain of the Board of Education, which has always preserved a moderate and sensible attitude on this question, but from the local authorities, they say, the school-boards in the past, and the education committees of the present, the antagonists of corporal punishment have received an undue amount of sympathy. This is said to have begun about five and twenty years ago, a period which it is argued seems to coincide with the growth of the hooligan voters of to-day into manhood. The school strikes were of course largely mere boyish imitation of the more serious proceedings of their fathers and brothers, but at the same time their possibility amongst boys who according to all school traditions should be under complete control they are a sufficiently disquieting feature. The subject, it is reasonable to assume, has an intimate connection with the present condition of Labour unrest, and it is to be hoped that it will be investigated on sufficiently systematic lines, to furnish some reliable opinion,

COMMISSION ON SLEEPING SICKNESS.

THE news of the latest Sleeping Sickness Commission is rather startling. The mere possibility of a whole sale destruction of big game will fill sportsmen with dismay, and not even the most prosaic of stay-at-homes will be able to witness the extinction of the magnificent Central African *fauna* without a keen pang of regret. In the interests of humanity, and for the sake of saving thousands of human lives such a sacrifice must be made, however, should Sir David Bruce-unhappily demonstrate its necessity, Startling as Sir David's mission appears, the idea underlying its principal object is not a new one and although possibly the notion of a total destruction of big game has not been fairly faced before this, the possibility that the presence of game may facilitate the spread of the disease has been present in the minds of scientists at least since the great international conference on the subject in 1907. It is well-known, of course, that sleeping sickness is transmitted by a parasite, which was originally discovered in 1847 in a frog. Investigation, however, made no progress until Sir David Bruce in 1895 discovered a similar parasite in animals, which had been bitten by the tsetse fly. It was then that its connection with sleeping sickness was first suggested, and eventually in 1893 the same organism was discovered by another investigator in the cerebro-spinal fluid of human patients suffering from the disease. The prevalence of the tsetse fly in the districts, which are most decimated by the disease, suggests an easy means for its transmission, for, if as has been believed, the tsetse fly does not attack human beings, the parasite may easily be communicated to man by domestic animals or by wild animals in the neighbourhood of native villages, especially such as are principally hunted. At the conference of 1907, one of the problems set down for future investigation therefore was "whether and how far the spread of infection was the work of any of the vertebrate *fauna* other than man." This is the point on which Sir David Bruce is now to concentrate his principal energies, and although no sacrifice probably would be too great to prevent the dreadful mortality which has been inflicted upon the West African natives, it will be a universal hope that some less drastic means than that foreshadowed of checking the ravages of the disease will be discovered.

Owing to the outbreak of measles and stray cases of cholera at Dehra Dun, Lady Hardinge has postponed her departure from Simla. The Viceroy's tour stands unaltered.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Himalaya" (Extra), passed Suez at 4 p.m. on Tuesday.

MAJOR-GENERAL KEIR has relinquished the command of the Allahabad Brigade, handing over the same to Brigadie-General Shaw.

AT Tuesday's meeting of the Madras Corporation, the president put before the Commissioner a suggestion to present an address to the incoming Governor. The proposal was approved and a committee was appointed for drafting the address.

THE Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants Association have addressed a letter to the Government of Bombay stating that the members of the Association unanimously approve "the action which Government have resolved to take for the purpose of rooting out the evils and abuses prevalent upon the Turf in this Presidency."

THE Small Committee which is now sitting at Simla to consider the financial aspect of proposals made by the Commander-in-Chief for economies in Army expenditure consist of Lieutenant-General Sir Percy Lake (President) the Secretary in the Army Department, the Joint Secretary in the Military Finance Department, the adjutant-general and the Quartermaster-General.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has forwarded a set of rules for giving effect to the half asset resolutions moved by Hon. Mr. Chitnavis and accepted by the Imperial Legislative Council last cold weather, these regulations are now under consideration. The draft Central Provinces Land Revenue Bill has been sent back to Nagpur for further examination.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

[BERLIN, SEPT. 29.

The interesting personality of Herr Bebel stands at present again in the centre of the internal political life of German. The last acme of his career was his grand victory over the Revisionists in the Socialistic Convention of Dresden in 1903. It is a landmark in the history of Socialism that on that occasion the veteran leader floored all aspiring rivals and enthusiasmised the juvenile masses among the "comrades" by the uncompromising fire of his hostility towards the powers that be. After that great effort his health seemed to give way and he retired more and more from the arena of party struggles. It was therefore a great surprise that in September of this year in the Socialistic Convention of Jena, he stood up again as the autocratic leader of the party and asserted his position with the full energy of his best days.

More remarkable still is the change in the attitude of his followers in 1903 and in 1911. Formerly he had the revolutionary wing of the Socialists behind him when he formulated his Programme. This year the moderate tacticians of the party rallied around their old oppressors, while the radical Socialists were compelled to take up the cudgels against him in "pure self defence." But he compelled them to strike the flay for the present.

Two questions were settled by Herr Bebel's influence in the sense of moderation: firstly the attitude of the Social-Democratic party in the Morocco dispute and secondly the question of trying an arrangement with the various non-socialistic parties at the General Elections for those districts where a victory of the Socialists may be impossible. At a time when the mania of a General Strike seems to have got hold of the workmen of many countries and when the Pacificists seek support from the ranks of the Socialists, it was a surprise indeed, when Herr Bebel announced that the open door in Morocco was of vital importance for the German labourers and well worth fighting for and that it would be folly to attempt to tie the hands of the Government by proclaiming a General Strike on the eve of a war of the Fatherland, as the Radicals demanded. Such an alleged means of subduing the classes under the masses was according to Herr Bebel entirely outside the pale of truly Socialists politics. As regards the tactics during the forthcoming Elections Herr Bebel repudiated the idea that for the Socialists all other parties must be trested as one "homogeneous must of reactionaries and deadly enemies;" he laid down the principle that under all circumstances the Socialistic vote must go with the Liberals against the Conservatives (and Ultramontanes. After much discussion both propositions of the old leader were approved of by the overwhelming majority of the Delegates. The more radical leaders like Herz Ledebour and Madame Luxemburg suffered a crushing defeat.

The question arises whether Herr Bebel has changed his character since 1903. It is an old experience that the advancing years men of highly strung nerves grow milder and more moderate in consequence of declining physical and mental strength. But Herr Bebel had already reached that age limit in 1903, and in his ebullitions of temper during the debate there was no relaxation observable. It appears more probable, that the difference of his mood is due to the entirely different situations now and then. In 1903 the Convention met after the General Elections, this time about three months before the Electioneering Campagne could be in full swing. In 1903 the Socialists had scored a great victory; this time the chances are that by its own strength the Party will regain but a few seats lost in 1907. For a great victory of Socialism such as that of 1903, the help of the flying squadron among the voters is indispensable. These voters are known to get frightened, if the revolutionary tenets of the Social-Democratic party gets the upperhand; then they remember that in the interest of the social order they have the duty of supporting the decided oppenent of Socialism. When, however, this fear is temporarily lulled into sleep, it gives them relief to demonstrate their discontent with the existing state of things by throwing in their ballots for the most decided Opposition, i. e., Social-Democracy. As there is no Party Government in Germany, the outlet of every kind of dissatisfaction when the feeling of the country is sounded by General Elections is naturally directed to the Socialistic ponds, if the divide of orderly and revolutionary citizens is not strengthened by the ridicule outbursts of the Socialists. Herr Bebel is now careful to lower that divide, in order to attrack the votes of all undecided voters. After the Elections these considerations will disappear, and the party will again show its old red banner.

It would, therefore, be premature to contend that Herr Bebel's recent victory proves that Socialism in Germany is turning over a new leaf. We may even go a step further. There is no danger that such Famine riots as we saw them in Austria, France and Belgium will be started in Germany during the three months that still separate us from the polling day. The Social-Democrats will see to that; for any scenes like those in Vienna on September 17th, will cost them the support of the Flying Squadron at the Polls. There will be no attempt of airing popular discontent about the high prices of all necessities of life by demonstration in the streets until the middle of January. But let the General Elections be over, and the masses will again be told that they have "conquered" the public thoroughfares for giving vent to their grievances. Nor is it difficult to predict, that Revisionism will sink into the background, if the hoped-for victory is gained by the Party. The psychology of all combinations of men causes this fructification of every success by the more advanced members and the Social Democratic party is more than any other bound to bow its head before that law, because the will of the masses is a leading phrase of their agitations.

THE CONSUMPTION OF COCOA.

The spread of hygienic knowledge over large classes of the population that is perhaps the most distinguishing mark of our time is very favourable for the countries producing cocoa for the European market. For so much has been said about the bad effect of coffee and tea on our nerves that many people taking care of their health are discarding these beverages in favour of the quite harmless and nutritious concoctions for which the cocoa-tree yields the most important ingredient. From 1903 to 1909 the World's consumption of Cocoa rose from 122,526 to 194,871 tons. We find an astonishing rise of importation of this tropical fruit in all countries of Europe, except the country where it has been always popular, viz. Spain. Most surprising is the popularity recently gained for cocoa in the United States and in Germany. These two countries had in 1909 an importation of cocoa of 53,379 and 46,725 tons respectively, i. e. between them they shared about a half of the world's whole consumption. Six years ago they were both satisfied with half their importation of 1909, viz. 27,292 and 21,634 tons. Then they were little ahead of the consumption in other countries of Europe; now they form in this respect a class of their own. It deserves notice that in Holland and England the increase of importation during the last 8 years also grew in much larger proportion than in France, Italy and Spain. While in the 18th century chocolate was considered the popular beverage of the Romanic countries, the recent statistics prove, that now two-thirds of the whole consumption of cocoa is distributed over four Germanic countries; Germany, Holland, Great Britain and the United States.

Fortunately the increase of production has kept pace with the larger demand, rising during six years from 126,492 to 205,242 tons. The lion's share still goes to the West Indies and South America. But the African colonies of Great Britain and Germany evidently are on the lookout. British West-Africa increased its exportation most wonderfully in the six years from 1903 to 1909. From 2581 tons it jumped to 22,473. The German colonies in Africa brought it from 918 to 3,869 tons, but have a large field before them. While nearly the whole consumption of Great Britain (24,264 tons) was already in 1909 supplied from British West-Africa, Germany depends, for her much larger consumption (40,725 tons) chiefly on imports from South America.

THE CROPS OF 1911.

This marvellous year seems an exception to the old rule, that a dry summer brings cheapness and that a wet summer has high prices for all victuals as a natural sequence. We experience that after the long spell of fine whether the prices were steadily going and that there have been already famine riots in France and Austria. As most people are more easily agitated by their expectations for the future than by their present needs, it is important, to attempt an estimate whether there are sufficient reasons for fearing a dangerous scarcity in the world's market of food stuffs. So much is beyond dispute, that there is a considerable shortage as regards sugar, vegetables, potatoes and fodder for cattle. But if we turn to the cereals, there has been a larger yield, especially in Central Europe, this year than in the average years before. Take for instance the estimates of the International Institute for Agriculture in Rome. They may be briefly summarized in the thesis that taken all cereals together the crops of 1911 were superior to those of the previous year that had been pronounced "satisfactory". If we put down the produce of 1910 as 100 we arrive at the following Index figures. For wheat the yield rose up to 105.6, for rye to 101.2, for barley 109 and for oats to 105.4 per cents. These are really unexpected figures. As regards wheat especially there is no occasion for anxiety as last year's harvest was already exceptional. But with the exception of Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria and Servia all wheat-producing countries show a considerable advance. This is most conspicuous in the returns from Canada, France, Hungary and Italy. Now the whole excess of imported wheat over the exports in 1910 amounted to 150 millions cwt. It is calculated, that despite her deficiency of crops Russia will have to export 35 millions cwt. (against 72 in 1910); as prices are, there will be a keen competition between the United States, Canada, India and Algiers to supply the margin left for importation for a greater distance. The yield of rye was very satisfactory as regards quantity in Germany, Poland and North Western Russia, but was poor in the East and South of Russia. Nevertheless the quotations for rye reached an exorbitantly high level at the Berlin Exchange in the beginning of September, because the idea prevailed that the German agriculturists will use rye as fodder in place of straw and hay, so that there would be only an unsufficient supply left for the black bread of which the Germans are so fond despite the horrors of coarseness depicted so vividly in England and France. For oats and barley Russia reports now a medium harvest; the large deficiency of the British crop is more than compensated for by the richer yield in Canada.

The dearness of fodder has led to a larger sale of cattle to the butchers and consequently to comparatively easy quotations in the wholesale markets of meat. But there is a certain danger in the background. If it should come to a state of things in which the agriculturists of Central Europe cannot provide even a scanty supply to the meat markets, a real famine of this important nourishment and of milk will have to be faced. That there is a danger threatening, may be gathered from the preparations made already by the German Government for eventually facilitating the importation of frozen meat from the Argentene Republic. Evidently there are means for feeding all human beings in the civilized countries, and the dread of a famine, as it was experienced in 1847 is entirely uncalled for in our advanced age.

THE PRESERVATION OF OLD CITIES.

At Salzburg, the beautiful native city of Mozart, the annual meeting of the German associations for the care of monuments and for the protection of scenery was held in the middle of September. On this occasion a very important question was ventilated on the basis of a paper read by Professor Cornelius Gurlit of Dresden. What he demanded for Continental Europe has happily been accomplished already in London, nemely the preservation of the centre of historical towns as an individuality in spite of all modern improvements and requirements. There are three types of old cities on the Continent. Some have lost their former importance as industrial and Commercial centres; they often preserve the aspect of past centuries in a most faithful adherence to an old-fashioned style of building. Such are Bruges in Belgium, Rothenburg on Tauber, Brunswick and Nildesheim. They are charming relics of the past without any sign of decay. That a place has not the necessary population for inhabiting the still serviable houses and filling the space encircled by the medieval walls of the city is quite rare; Aigues mortes in the Province being the most notable example. The rule is rather the opposite. In consequence of modern growth the old walls were laid down and suburbs added in all directions. It was good luck when thoughtful authorities transformed the former fortifications into attractive promenades, as was done in Luxembourg, Hamburgh and Bremen. More frequently the space gained by the pulling down of the needless fortifications of a remote past was used for laying out Boulevards, i. e., handsome thoroughfares with rows of large houses on both sides. That was the plan adopted in Paris, Vienna, Brussel, Cologne and most other towns. The natural consequence was that the kernel thus surrounded by magnificent modern Boulevards was converted into the shopping district and that the narrow streets were widened and huge blocks erected between them; regularity being considered the chief consideration of improvement. Berlin is perhaps the best specimen of this type of development. The aim of the municipal authorities was to lead the traffic, especially the tramway lines, through the centre of the City in all directions. The natural consequence is that the monotonous buildings of Universal outfitters occupy the best sites in the centre of the City, as, e. g., in the formerly beautiful Main Street of Old-Cologne. Gurlit insists that a stop be put to this development. The kernal of old Cities is not to be traversed by tramcars, but is to be reserved to the throng of the public, with one or two broader arteries for vehicles and with underground traffic by electricity. All tramway traffic is to end at the outskirts of the old city or else to be let around it. Budapest has adopted this method of solving the problem. If that is done, a great deal of the ancient buildings will answer all purposes of business and remain as pleasing and convenient landmarks. There is no need for legislation in this direction if the present craze for long, broad and straight streets all over the City is given up by the architects. Regulations of the traffic, especially of the slow traffic of heavy vans will provide room enough even in narrow roads in the centre of the cities. That it will come to such regulations despite all widenings of streets is clear from the example of such a regularly built and comparatively modern city as Berlin. The Motto of the Municipal authorities in old towns ought to be: "Reserve the old kernel of the city for the concentration of business, keep it clear from passing through traffic, do not allow the pulling down of historical buildings and do not sacrifice the narrow lanes and the curved streets for the purpose of assimilating the "City" to the modern improvements around it".

L. ASCH.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, OCT. 16.

The rats of Bhavnagar have increased alarmingly in Bhavnagar town. This is giving rise to the fear that plague will break-out. A notice is issued to the public under the signature of Mr. Perozshaw Damre, the Municipal Officer, in which he refers to the speech made by the Viceroy in the Legislative Council held on 22nd September, to that effect, and says, that a large amount of money is spent by the Bhavnagar State in destroying rats, and otherwise employing other means to keep at bay the plague.

Mr. Nissen, C.E, has taken over charge of the post of Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Gondal-Porbander Railway in addition to his duties as Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Jamnagar line.

Clouds gathered at Dhola on Sunday-night giving hope of heavy rain, but only a smart shower fell. The Maharaja of Bhavnagar has been into the districts to see for himself the state of things and has made every arrangement to remove any difficulty standing in the way of farmers by helping them in all respects. This visit has inspired the farmers with great hope.

A DARJEELING correspondent writes to the "Englishman":—Although not entirely unexpected, the news of Sir Edward Baker's retirement has been received in Darjeeling with general regret, and there is not a little anxiety especially amongst Civilians, as to who his successor will be. It is hoped that a strong man will be appointed. Most probably Mr. Duke will continue to officiate until the Spring. This would give general satisfaction as Mr. Duke has most worthily filled the office in Sir Edward's absence. He has proved popular in the Station, and has well maintained the hospitality in which Sir Edward Baker set so good an example. It is generally thought that Sir Edward Baker will succeed to the post at the India office vacated by the death of Sir Herbert Risley.

THE WAR IN TRIPOLI.

TURKISH TROOPS TIRED OF FIGHTING.

Officers Want to Retreat to Tunis.

NEW LEADER INSISTS ON RESISTANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Vienna newspaper, the *Die Zeit*, states that the Turkish Fleet has left the Bosphorus to protect the harbours of Epirus.

TOULON, Oct. 18.

The cruiser, "Leon Gambetta" has sailed for Tripoli to protect French interests.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

It is stated in Rome that Munir Pasha, the Turkish commander in Tripoli, has been deposed by the troops, and replaced by Nesciat Bey.

After the change, the officers held a conference, at which some urged marching to Tunis, Nesciat Bey, however, insisted upon continuing their resistance to the enemy.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, in a letter to the President of the Reichstag, says he is willing to answer interpellations regarding foreign policy, but the Government is not able to make any statements regarding Morocco or Tripoli. He mentions that a continuous exchange of views with the Powers is proceeding with a view to ending the Turco-Italian war.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 18.

A decree imposes an import duty of one hundred per cent. ad valorem on Italian merchandise.

[The Rome correspondent of the "Temps" stated in mail week that the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company had suspended its service on Turkish steamers, and ordered its operators to leave their posts on such vessels. This measure was officially explained by the fact that the Turkish authorities are in arrears with their payments to the company. All wireless communications between Tripoli and Turkey had not been interrupted, however, for the stations at Derna and Rhodes belong to the German Telefunken Company, and were still working. Moreover, Derna is in communication with the rest of Tripoli by telegraph. Thus it is only the Turkish warships which are affected by the action of the Marconi Company.]

PERSIA AND MAJOR STOKES

Mr. Shuster's Indignant Protest.

TEHERAN, Oct. 18.

Russia having finally refused to withdraw her objection to the employment of Major Stokes, as organiser of the Gendarmerie, Mr. Shuster, the American Financial Adviser, has issued a statement condemning "the unwarranted coercion of Persia by Russia, and British acquiescence therein."

Mr. Shuster accuses both Governments of persistently denying Persia the simplest rights of sovereignty, and says that Persia's acceptance of Britain's and Russia's demands would mean a clear abdication of sovereignty.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The *Times* cannot help regretting Mr. Shuster's action, and will be surprised if before long he does not regret it himself.

The paper says that Mr. Shuster has shown judgment and energy in a thankless office and has accomplished much excellent work. Disappointment and impatience are a natural feeling in face of a heavy blow to his wise and carefully considered project of organising the Treasury Gendarmerie with Major Stokes, but the accusation against Britain and Russia of hostility to the regeneration of Persia are unjust and unfounded.

Mr. Shuster's statement will foster and perpetuate suspicion against Russia and Britain which is the main source of Mr. Shuster's difficulties, and will delight all most impracticable of Persian talkers and writers. His indiscretion cannot but render the reorganisation of finances more difficult than ever.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

Commission to Sail for Nyassaland.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Reuter's Agency states that a Sleeping Sickness Commission under the auspices of Government and the Royal Society will sail for Nyassaland on the 10th proximo under Colonel Sir David Bruce, who will be accompanied by Lady Bruce.

One of the principal objects of the expedition is to discover if the existence of the fly responsible for the disease depends on the presence of big game; if so, it may involve a wholesale destruction of the latter.

THE VETO BILL.

Proposed Halsbury Club.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The formation of an Halsbury Club is the chief topic in Unionist circles. Younger members are most enthusiastic, and believe that they will have a majority in the Commons. They are embarking vigorously on an anti-Home Rule Campaign.

Many of the Moderates maintain that the Halsburyites are disloyal to Mr. Balfour, but Lord Halsbury, to-day, specially denies this. He desires to cooperate with all Unionists.

THE REVOLT IN CHINA.

Nanking about to Fall to the Rebels.

AN INDECISIVE BATTLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Oct. 18.

The American Consul at Nanking telegraphs that the fall of Nanking is imminent, and requests the despatch of a warship.

A telegram from Hankow says that the slaughter of the Manchus has apparently ceased.

The revolutionaries has issued a proclamation ordering the people to spare all who submit.

Two Republican newspapers have been started.

A revolutionary force is outside Kiuking, demanding the surrender of the town.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.

It is understood that other foreign bluejackets participated in the street fighting in Hankow.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

A telegram from Hankow states that the battle has started.

Reuter's special correspondent at Hankow proceeded in a launch to the fighting line alongside Sachenping's gunboat. He found two thousand Imperial troops opposing ten thousand rebels. Sachenping ordered his warships to land forces, whereupon the revolutionists brought up an opposing force and opened fire, which was answered from Sachenping's gunboat.

Foreign warships are landing parties.

The revolt is spreading to Kiukiang, Huangchow, Heiakau and other places. Indiscriminate firing is proceeding in the vicinity of Seven Mile Creek with big and small guns.

A telegram from Hankow states that the battle was indecisive. The rebels temporarily drove back the Imperial troops until they exhausted the ammunition. They are now retiring on Wuchang. The rebels were estimated at two thousand.

A telegram from Peking states that rebels proceeded towards the Han river, and endeavoured to take Changpiao's camp in the rear.

It is reported that Sachenping and Liyuangheng are negotiating.

Competent authorities consider that inactivity has jeopardised the revolutionist chances.

British military and naval attaches have proceeded to Hankow.

RUSSIAN STUDENT'S OUTRAGE.

Princely Councillor Shot.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 18.

A telegram from Novocherkask, capital of the Don Cossacks district, states that Prince Trubetzkoi, a councillor of the Empire, has been fatally shot by a student, who is a relation.

PORTUGUESE ROYALISTS.

Concentration at Gerez.

LISBON, Oct. 18.

Royalist bands are reported to be concentrating at Gerez, in the mountains, where they are already a thousand strong. A Republican force of lancers and infantry is pursuing them.

CANADIAN CENSUS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

According to the Canadian census, the population is 7,170,000, an increase of 1,710,554 in a decade. This is considerably below the estimate. As parliamentary representation is by proportion, the population of the western provinces will gain fifteen members and Ontario three.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

The Madras Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, Oct. 18.

About 200 persons were present at the subcourt to hear the address to be presented on behalf of the Madras Presidency to Their Imperial Majesties. The chair was taken by the Collector who read the address in English, translations being also read in Tamil and Hindustani. In putting the address before the meeting for adoption, the Collector remarked that the wording of the address was not by any means perfect and that some parts were redundant. On the proposition of Mr. Oakes, seconded by Mr. W. E. Smith, the address was adopted and signed by most of those present.

BICYCLE THEFT AT BANGALORE.

Soldiers Committed for Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 18.

The District Magistrate to-day committed Privates H. McLeod and R. McArthur of the Cameron Highlanders to trial at the Sessions of the High Court of Madras on a charge of stealing a bicycle from Private Robinson of the 14th Hussars from the premises of the Church of England, Temperance Institute, on the 2nd instant. Both accused pleaded guilty to taking the machine out to Hebbal, one of them riding on the step, and abandoning it in a jutka in which they had returned to town. Sub-Inspector Wale recovered the bicycle from the driver of the jutka. The committal was with a view to enhanced punishment, the magistrate's power to sentence a European British subject being limited to three months.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Cessation in Rainfall.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOBO, Oct. 15,

The rain has ceased at last and the sun has come out in force. The camp is gay with bunting consisting of rain-sodden garments hung up to dry and satisfaction is general. The work of hewing a way through the virgin forest might aptly be termed tunnelling. The forests of tropical Africa are easy to traverse compared with this dense, dark jungle. Its impenetrability has rendered it a sanctuary—a barrier through which one must pass to reach Aborland. The *wait-a-bit* thorn of Africa has no terrors when one has encountered the *bet* of Assam. Of the cane variety, its prickles are in myriads and its growth rapid in this fertile country. Festooning the large trees with its graceful, but deadly, tendrils above it grips the body and legs of the luckless wayfarer with sharp detaining grasp below, and will not let him go. It is in this dense, unwholesome undergrowth teeming with leeches that the pioneers of the expedition have been working.

To the Public Works, the Military Police, and to the invaluable assistance given by the civil authorities is due the initial start made in the camp. A marked feature on this expedition is the cordial co-operation of the civil and military. On the arrival of C.I. MacIntyre and the first contingent of the troops the work has continued with the greatest energy with the result that the camp is ready to receive the concentrated force of five thousand troops and followers at the time fixed.

CHINESE ENCROACHMENT.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

A Dibrugarh correspondent of the *Englishman* yesterday wired as follows:—It is reported that the Degaru Mishmis, twenty in number, who accompanied the Kamptí Chief from Chowna to Kobo, preferred a request to General Bower that they be granted protection against the encroachments of the Chinese. This request is a repetition of one made to the late Mr. Williamson two years ago. Conflicting rumours are prevalent, but there can be no doubt that there is considerable activity among the Chinese on the Mishmi border. Reports received through the Kamptis go to show that the Chinese are fighting in the neighbourhood of Rima, but, as to the particular tribe or tribes they are in conflict with, no information is available. Chowna has considerable influence among the Mishmis and will no doubt accompany the Mishmi expedition. He accompanied Mr. Williamson on several of his trips in the Mishmi territory and he was employed in the recent punitive expedition against the Daflas.

SPECIAL REPORT.

KOBO, Oct. 16.

The fine weather continues. The falling of the river gives rise to the hope that Pasighat may now emerge from the water and become again a landing place to which supplies can be brought by native boats from the base camp. The hitherto weather bound force is occupying itself in the work that was perforce suspended during the deluge. Two war dogs, thanks to the public spirit and kindness of a lady who is the wife of an officer in the 8th Gurkhas, have arrived from England trained by Major I. Richardson, the great authority on dogs. They are to be used to supplement the vigilance of sentries on outpost duty by their powers of scent and hearing and to give timely warning of the high bombard of an enemy. The Albanians made great use of the dogs, similarly trained, in their recent fighting with the Turkish regulars. Ambulance dogs were also used by the Spaniards in the operation in Morocco in 1909. Our canine sentries are a pure airedale and black dog half airedale. Bush warfare is being assiduously practised, adequate provision for the protection of the rear being made by a file or single man watching, the rear and the moving on being replaced by his comrade in front. This obviates the necessity of the rear party moving with their beards on their shoulders, as the Spaniards say and may guard against the chance of an arrow from a lurking foe. Commanders are enjoined to make use of flankers when opportunity occours such as in clearing an open space. The troops, both Sikhs and Gurkhas, are taking kindly to this training and the Nagas are unusually intelligent and anxious to please. The Sikhs, Ghurkas, Military Police and the Assam Light Horse Volunteers practise in turn with the Nagas—the returning coolies all bringing a log of wood on their backs and with their spears on their shoulders one is reminded of "Birnam wood coming to Dunsinai" when they are at work. The "Bell at Arms" is a forest of spears guarded along with the rifles of his comrades by a sepoy. Children of nature always chanting and laughing the pop pop of maxim at practise or the skul of the bag pipes played by the Gurkhas is reminiscent of pied the piper and draw crowds of running Nagas from the camp delighted with the novelty. Past masters in woodcraft they can clear the jungle more quickly than any other natives I have seen.

The term Naga is applied by the Assamese to a number of different tribes, the majority having as yet made little progress on the path of civilization. Their habitation is the hills between the Brahmaputra Valley and Burma on the north and south, the Jainties Hills on the west, and the country inhabited by the Khamtis and Singphos on the east. The Nagas like the rest of the tribes in Assam are of Tibeto-Burmah origin, but differ from the other sections in that they possess a warlike and independent spirit. Early British relations with these tribes were exceedingly stormy and numerous expeditions until 1880 took place against them. A race, with its villages perched some four thousand feet above sea level by the harvesting of crops carried out must of necessity be hardy. The Miris (the name signifying a man who lives at the foot of the hills between the hills and the plains) are rendering excellent service to the Government with their boats and skilful waterman. They never gave trouble and have been victimised by the Abors.

A reconnaissance consisting of two companies of 32nd Pioneers, one company of 2nd Ghurkas and half company of Sappers and Miners under the command of Major Lindsay has proceeded in the direction of Oniyuk in Ledum Road. General Bower went out in that direction to-day and returned this evening.

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

The General Officer Commanding telegraphs under date Kobo, 16th, that he has made a reconnaissance to Mutke at the confluence of the Poba and Kemi rivers, and a path has been made up to the Kemi river which can be reached without difficulty. Barthon collapsible boats are being used to cross the Kemi which is 50 yards broad and 13 feet deep. On the west side of the Kemi the jungle is very thick and the ground very swampy, and it will be necessary to cut a path. A camp has been formed on the bank in which two sections of Sappers and Miners, two companies of Pioneers and one company of Gurkhas have been left to arrange for a crossing, probably by suspension bridge, and to cut paths forward. The weather is fine but cloudy and the river has fallen. The Health of the troops continues good.

VICEREGAL VISIT TO HYDERABAD.

State Banquet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 18.

Perhaps the most important function in the Viceroy's programme at Hyderabad was the state banquet held at the Chow Mahalla Palace last night. Two hundred guests had been invited and most of these had to pass through the lavishly illuminated streets. From the Residency to the palace one wall of light extended for two miles, making the drive very fascinating. The tower of Afzalgunj Bridge was picked out with variegated coloured lights, which shed their rays on to the stream below creating myriads of sparkling diamond flashes. Inside the city, the mass of light became dazzling to the eyes and increased in volume until the Chow Mahalla Palace was reached, and here one became entranced with the scene. Passing along the narrow passage guarded by the Sphinxes and leading into the palace quadrangle, the scene which met the eye was one of gorgeousness and splendour. The main palace buildings were clothed in millions of coloured lamps and caskets of light hung over the fountains facing the banqueting hall, and on each of the crimson carpeted steps leading to the hall there stood stalwart troopers, in canary coloured uniforms with pennoned lances, on guard. The table decorations were a distinct work of art and the Nizam's gold-plate was used. The table-centre of gold stood opposite the Viceroy surrounded with flowers and flimsy silk, beneath which rested small electric globes.

The Nizam's string band played selections during the banquet.

After the toast of H. M. the King, H. H. the Nizam, in proposing the health of H. E. the Viceroy, said:—

THE NIZAM'S SPEECH.

"Your Excellency, My lord, ladies and gentlemen, when I succeeded my late lamented father almost the first thing I did was to write to Your Excellency to renew His Highness' invitation of January last and ask for an opportunity of welcoming your Lordship to my Capital. His late Highness attached very great importance to the ruler of this State being personally acquainted with His Imperial Majesty's distinguished representative in India and he was fortunate enough to receive here no less than six Viceroys. As I resolved to follow closely in the footsteps of my father, I naturally desired that I should make Your Excellency's personal acquaintance as early as possible. In this desire, however, I am afraid that I thought more of of my own pleasure than of Your Excellency's convenience. I thank you most sincerely for so promptly responding to my invitation and honouring Hyderabad with a visit in spite of the numerous claims on Your Lordship's time and the great pressure of work in connection with the Durbar at Delhi. On behalf of my people and myself I welcome Your Excellency most heartily and I trust that Your Lordship will carry away with you pleasant recollections of your stay here, which is unfortunately so short. My pleasure at this moment would have been considerably enhanced had Her Excellency, Lady Hardinge, been able to grace the occasion with her presence. I am, however, glad to say that this pleasure is only deferred and I look forward to the privilege of making Her Ladyship's acquaintance at Delhi. I am at the threshold of my career as ruler of Hyderabad and, therefore, at present all that I am able to say is that it is my highest ambition to be in all respects, both to the Government of India and to my own people, what my late father was, a faithful friend on the one hand and a benevolent ruler on the other. I confidently trust that His Imperial Majesty as well as the people of my own country will reciprocate my sentiments in the same spirit, in which I entertain them.

"My lord, ladies and gentlemen, I have now the great pleasure of proposing to you the health of my distinguished friend and honoured guest, His Excellency Lord Hardinge, and I couple with his name that of Her Excellency, Lady Hardinge of Penshurst. May every success and happiness always attend them."

LORD HARDINGE'S REPLY.

H. E. the Viceroy replied as follows:—

"Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you very cordially for the kind manner in which you have received the toast of my health, with which His Highness was so good as to couple the name of Lady Hardinge. I can truly say that it was a matter of sincere regret to my wife that she was unable to accompany me on this occasion to Hyderabad. I hope, however, that during my tenure of office as Viceroy it may be my privilege to receive another invitation from His Highness to visit Hyderabad, and that she may be able on that occasion to come with me.

"Your Highness, I thank you for your cordial welcome. The circumstances, which have led to my visit to Hyderabad at this juncture, must have filled the hearts of all present here with sadness and melancholy. The sudden and unforseen loss of Your Highness's father in the prime of his life came upon India with a great shock, and, though I did not myself have the honour and privilege of his personal acquaintance, I felt that by his unexpected death a pillar of the fabric of the State had been abruptly removed, for it is no mere idle flattery to say that the late Nizam left behind him a reputation for liberality, loyalty and sagacious statesmanship, which has not been advertised or published abroad, but is a matter of common knowledge to those who came into personal contact with him, and especially so to all who have been concerned with the Government of India. In these circumstances, I felt that I should like to take the earliest possible occasion of visiting Hyderabad, not only as a mark of respect to the late Nizam, but also to pay Your Highness my earnest and sincere condolence in the loss that has befallen you, and to stretch to you the hand of friendship and support on the threshold of the great task that lies before you in administering to the peace and contentment of the thirteen millions of people, whose destiny has now fallen under your control.

"Gladly, therefore, did I welcome the kind invitation which Your Highness extended to me, and my only regret is that my stay in this great and interesting city must be short, but it is my hope that the opportunities I have had and shall have of personal association with Your Highness may form the basis of a friendship between us, which will not only prove a lasting source of pleasure to us both, but may furnish a bond of mutual affection and esteem, the strength of which shall be apparent in all future relations between your State and the Imperial Government of India.

VICEREGAL ADVICE.

"This is not an occasion on which I could have any desire or inclination to thrust advice upon Your Highness, and I will only say that I have read the speech you made at your Installation Durbar with much interest and pleasure. You said you would follow in your father's footsteps and in doing so you will do wisely and well, but you must remember that the world does not stand still and that the business of Government requires constant and strenuous effort and that without the personal interest such as only the ruler of the State can show, there is always the danger of abuses creeping into the administration. You will be wise to look into the things for yourself, to be easily accessible, to be ready to hear all sides, to chose your advisers with the greatest care, and when you are satisfied with your choice to give them your fullest confidence and support. I am glad to think that those whose wisdom and guidance won the approbation of your father meet with your own approval and it is to me a happy augury that you should have decided to extend your trust and confidence for the present to the well tried councillors whose qualities have been so well tested in the past. And I need hardly remind Your Highness that whenever occasion or difficulties may arise you will always have at your hand, in the post of the Resident, one of my most trusted officers to whom you may always turn for help with complete assurance that you will receive from him wise and sympathetic advice. Your Highness will forgive me for reminding you that in the exalted position to which you have been called your own character and personality are of far reaching importance. You will have great temptations to face, and I pray that God may give you grace and strength to overcome them. Be active in your habits and thus preserve health of body and mind that when your time comes, as it must come to us all, to pass on your burden to another, the future historian may be able to record a life devoted to duty and to the welfare and contentment of the millions of subjects entrusted to your care. I shall look forward with pleasure to meeting you again in a few short weeks at the Darbar of his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and I trust that that happy and auspicious occasion may provide one more link in the chain of mutual confidence and loyalty, which has now for so many years bound together Your Highness' family and the Royal House of England.

"And now, ladies and gentlemen, it is my pleasant task to propose the health of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad and in doing so I wish prosperity to the State of Hyderabad and a happy and successful reign to its ruler."

REVIEW OF GARRISON TROOPS.

HYDERABAD, Oct. 18.

A review parade of the troops in the garrison of Secunderabad and Bolaram was held on the Secunderabad Maidan this morning at 8 a.m. for inspection by H. E. the Viceroy. The weather was fine, though the sun beat down on the faces of the troops and on the backs of the spectators with great fierceness.

The troops were drawn up in the usual formation—the Cavalry in brigade mass, the artillery in line. At a close interval came the Sappers and Miners in company column, the Infantry in line of quarter columns by half-battalions. Major-General W. R. Kenyon-Slaney, C.B., commanded the troops and was attended by Major F. R. Lawrence, D.S.O., 14th Hussars, General Staff Officer of the 9th Division and by Major A. W. W. Hope, Station Staff Officer.

The roads in the vicinity of the parade grounds were closed to all traffic at 7 a.m., by which time thousands of all classes had assembled along the lengthy expanse of ground facing the maidan. The roomy enclosures were filled long before 8 a.m. when H. E. the Viceroy accompanied by H. H. the Nizam and their full staff arrived on the parade ground.

Having mounted horses at Abid's corner, the Viceroy arrived, escorted by a squadron of the 1st Lancers, H. I. S. T, under Lt. Kader Beg and Nizam's squadron composed of Guards and the personal body-guards under Lt. Yawar Ali. When His Excellency arrived opposite the flag-staff, massed bands played the opening bars of the Royal Salute and then His Excellency and His Highness and their staffs with General Sir J. Woon proceeded, with the General Officer Commanding to ride down the line. The inspection concluded, the troops prepared to march past His Excellency, the Nizam taking up position at the Flag-staff preceded by the band of 7th Dragoon Guards. The Cavalry Brigade commanded by Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Lempriere, D. S. O., marched past the Viceroy first. Next came G. Battery, R. H. A., commanded by Major Dawson, the 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, who shortly leave for His Majesty's escort duty at Bombay, the 29th Lancers commanded by Major Saunders, the 33rd Crown Princes Cavalry commanded by Major Wogan-Browne. The Imperial Service troops composed of the 1st and 2nd Regiments, Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers, commanded by Colonel Nawab Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, whose Brigade Major was Capt. Ghaza Jung. The 17th Brigade, R. F. A. commanded by Lt. Col. E. P. Smith with Capt. Browne as Adjutant and composing the 10th, 26th, and 92nd batteries and the 9th Ammunition Column looking very workmanlike followed. The massed bands of 1st Infantry Brigade now wheeled into position and played. No. 12 Field Company, 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners had passed many of the men wearing on their breast medals and the company excited much comment. The 1st Infantry Brigade under command of Lt.-Col. H. J. Roche, 6th Jat Light Infantry, with Major Marshall, 1st Brahmans, as Brigade-Major next went past in perfect style to the tunes of their various marches. The 2nd battalion was King's Light Infantry, the two companies' band of which had marched overnight from the Residency were followed by the 1st Brahmans, 6th Jat Light Infantry and the 95th Russell's Infantry. The 2nd Infantry Brigade, commanded by Brig. Genl. Rodwell whose Brigade-Major was Captian Poyntz, 1st Sherwood Foresters, followed immediately. The 1st Battalion Sherwood Foresters, the 61st (King George's Own) Pioneers, 86th Carnatic Infantry and 109th Infantry swung by in good style when sudden order was issued to move away at the double to make room for the gallop past by the Cavalry Brigade which though not on the programme was the fitting and thrilling finale to a splendid review parade led by Lt.-Col. Lempriere of the Black Horse, who won his D. S. O. in South Africa.

The Brigade had the Imperial Service Lancers in its wake. The 4,000 horsemen passed the Viceroy at a furious gallop and providing a awe-inspiring spectacle. The parade thus concluded without a hitch and His Excellency, His Highness the Nizam and the Resident proceeded to Secunderabad Club for breakfast.

BREAKFAST AT SECUNDERABAD CLUB.

At the breakfast at the Secunderabad Club, H. E. the Viceroy and Staff and His Highness the Nizam were the guests of Major-General Kenyon-Slaney, C. B. About 100 sat down in the colonnade of the Club. The tables were beautifully decorated in pink and white, His Excellency's colours, and a small reception took place in a large marquee which was tastefully arranged with furniture upholstered in pink and white. Shortly afterwards His Excellency motored back to the Residency.

His Excellency the Viceroy had intended decorating Brigadier-Generals Woon and Burton, at a reception this evening with the order of "C. B.," but as the insignia had not arrived this could not be done. His Excellency expressed great pleasure at the appearance of troops this morning and was especially pleased with the gallop past. It is understood that he will issue a complimentary order.

The Viceroy has postponed his departure from Hyderabad by 24 hours. His special train will leave to-morrow at the same time as was intended to-day, Gen. Sir J. Woon, Commanding the 9th Division, has also postponed his departure by 24 hours.

HYDERABAD, Oct. 18.

No programme has so far been fixed for to-morrow. There will probably be Gymkhana sports and H. E. the Viceroy will dine privately with H. H. the Nizam in the evening and leave at night.

H.E. the Viceroy in Hyderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 16.

The Hyderabad Railway Station was artistically decorated this morning and its platform heavily carpeted. Long before 8 o'clock all the nobles and officials who had received cards began to drive or motor up and prominent amongst the immense gathering on the platform were H H the Nizam and suite, the Hon'ble the Resident and suite, H. E. the Prime Minister and suite, and Nawabs Iftekhar-ul-Mulk, Fakr-ul-Mulk, Khan-i-Khanan Bahadur, and Mr. R. I. R. Glancey, the last four being the Departmental Ministers of the Hyderabad administration. Punctual to the minute at 8-15, a salute fired from the red hills announced the arrival of H. E. the Viceroy's special. On alighting H. H. the Nizam was presented to Lord Hardinge by the Hon'ble the Resident and after an exchange of compliments the procession formed up and proceeded to the Chudderghaut Residency, escorted by two squadrons of the King's Own 13th Lancers, the route all along being lined by troops. The procession was in the following order:—1st carriage, H. E. the Viceroy, H. H. the Nizam, Military Secretary to the Viceroy and Lieut.-Colonel Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk, A. D. C., to the Nizam. 2nd carriage, the Resident, the Foreign Secretary, First Assistant Resident and Major the Hon'ble J. R. Fraser, A.D.C. to the Viceroy, 3rd carriage, His Excellency the Prime Minister, Sir Kishen Pershad, alone. 4th carriage Viscount Hardinge, Major-General J. B. Woon, the Second Assistant Resident and an A.D.C., to the Viceroy, 5th carriage: Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Surgeon to the Viceroy, and A.D.C., to the Viceroy and the Personal Assistant to the Resident; 6th carriage, Hon'ble A. Hardinge, Colonel Watts and an A. D.C. to the Viceroy: 7th carriage, Nawab Iftikhar-ul-Mulk, Nawab Fakr-ul-Mulk, Nawab Khan-i-Khanan and Mr. Glancey: the 12th carriage contained the suits of H. H. the Nizam. Then followed a large number of carriages and motors occupied by other notables and state officials. Under another salute H. E. the Viceroy drove into the Residency.

After the Mirza Parsi or health-inquiring ceremony, H. H. the Nizam paid a visit to H. E. the Viceroy and Lord Hardinge returned the same at 12 noon; the other items on the programme for the day, as already published, were duly carried out. The persistent talk hitherto that the Viceroy was coming here to "instal" the Nizam (a story which was refuted by me in a previous note) has now vanished and speculation is turned into other directions to diagnose the cause that precipitated the visit of His Excellency.

FUGITIVE CRIMINALS.

Extradition Facilities.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

The following appears in to-day's "Calcutta Gazette":—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Indian Extradition Act 1903 (15 of 1903) the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to empower the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, when it appears to him that a person within the local limits of his jurisdiction is a fugitive criminal of a Foreign State to issue a warrant for the arrest of such person on such information or complaint and on such evidence, as would in his opinion justify the issue of a warrant, if the crime of which such person is accused or has been convicted had been committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Election of President.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA Oct. 18

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Indian National Congress was held this afternoon in the rooms of the Indian Association. About 20 members were present. Business on the Agenda were election of president of Calcutta Congress to be held in December next. Names suggested by several Provincial Congress Committees were placed before the meeting. As there was no absolute majority the election of the President was referred to the All India Congress Committee. It was also decided to call a meeting of the All India Congress Committee which will meet at Allahabad probably early next month and the final decision about the election of president now rests on that Committee.

THE NEW PRESS ACT.

Enforcement in the Punjab.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 18.

A security of Rs. 500 was demanded from the proprietor of the Raffai Am Press for publishing "Rehueema," a monthly magazine devoted to medicine. Subsequently the printer of the Sewak Press filed a declaration asking permission to print the said magazine. The permission has been granted on condition that Rs. 600 should be deposited as security.

The Iqbal Hind press has been ordered to deposit a security of Rs. 1,000 for printing "Dard Dill" or pain in heart, by Dr. Dina Nath.

The Islamia Steam Press, Lahore, which formerly used to print five newspapers, has stopped printing any newspaper in its press.

PROPOSED JUTE COMBINE FOR CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

In connection with the proposed combination of jute mills a second meeting of the representatives of mills in London was held yesterday, and a special cablegram received here to-day states:—"It is reported that the majority of Calcutta jute mills agree to the proposal that Mr. Parks should proceed to Calcutta to make himself conversant with the local conditions preliminary to a binding arrangement among the mills. Information was refused at this end, but it is understood that there is a very decided opinion that some arrangement is essential in view of certain altered conditions of markets affecting the jute manufacturing industry."

ORDERS have been issued by the Madras Government approving the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for the distribution of Rs. 1,25,000 among the District Boards of the Presidency for the construction of Elementary school buildings, and Rs. 1 lakh to District Boards, so as to enable them open to new Elementary schools in villages where there are no schools at present.

POLICE TORTURE IN INDIA.

Mr. Montagu's Preventive Measures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

Mr. Montagu's letter on the Indian Police which reached India by the last mail gives fairly though not fully the various measures which are at present under consideration for dealing with police torture cases in future. Several important suggestions are not mentioned in Mr. Montagu's letter as these were evidently received too late by him for inclusion in the communication. The proposed changes will come under two main heads (1) Statutory, and (2) Executive. The Statutory portion will be taken up in connection with the consolidation and revision of the Criminal Procedure Code. The draft Bill is now under preparation and no less than 80 to over a hundred amending clauses will be embodied therein. It is expected that the Bill will be brought before the Legislative Council when the non-official members will be able to discuss the Bill generally and the police torture measures in particular and also the changes contemplated in the existing law of confession. Regarding the executive measures, the Government of India have drawn up a stringent set of rules and these have been referred to local Governments. As soon as their replies have been received these rules will be formally sanctioned and incorporated in the various codes relating to jail and police. The decision of the Government of India to give wide publicity to torture is expected to prove effective, but the insertion of all instances of punishments in the "Police Gazette" may produce irritation without a corresponding benefit to the service. The "Police Gazette" is purely a departmental publication and as such is not within the reach of the public.

HINDU UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Mass Meeting at Meerut.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, 18th October.

Yesterday a public meeting in connection with the Hindu University was held here in which nearly fifty thousand people attended.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga presided and in the presidential speech briefly sketched the objects of the University and contained the correspondence between the Maharaja and the Hon. Mr. Cutler regarding the Government's attitude on the subject.

The first resolution, thanking the Government of India and the Viceroy and the Hon. Mr. Butler for the assurances regarding the University contained in the letter sent to the Maharaja, being moved by Rana Shankar Buksh Singh of Khajargaon and seconded and supported by the Honourable Raja Rampal Sinha, the Hon. Babu Ganga Prasad, the Hon. Lala Sukhbir Singh and Chaudhuri Raghubir Prasad Singh of Asora was passed.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in course of his speech, thanked the Government for the spread of education in the country and further said that the progress of Sanskrit education was especially due to the Religious neutrality prevented the Government from introducing religious training in schools and colleges and this great want would be removed by the Hindu University. He hoped that the University will prosper and thrive under the leadership of the Maharaja of Darbhanga whose name heads the list of trustees. The Maharaja then thanked the Meerut public and appealed to them for funds. The subscription list was opened and a sum of one lack and twenty thousand was subscribed on the spot and the hope was expressed that ultimately two lakhs may be raised from the Meerut district.

THE ASHE MURDER TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

Shortly after the Special Tribunal had resumed its sittings this morning Mr. Adam asked the Court as to whether the witnesses for the defence who had been summoned for to-morrow might be permitted to go away till Monday. The Chief Justice thought it was possible and the prosecution might close to-morrow and enquired what the Public Prosecutor had to say. The Public Prosecutor replied that he could not give any undertaking on the matter and that the present arrangement had better not be altered.

Sankara Narain Iyer who was employed at a Hundi shop at Viraraghavapuram deposed that Vanchi Iyer came to his shop on the Wednesday prior to the murder of Mr. Ashe and slept there that night. On the following day Sankara Krishna Iyer, the second accused, and Vanchi Iyer both came to his shop and they slept there that night. On the morning of the 17th June both of them left saying that they were going by train to Madura. That was the day on which the Collector was shot. He had known Vanchi Iyer for three or four years. He had also known the second accused, Sankara Krishna Iyer for some time. He had never seen Vanchi Iyer since that time. The photograph shown was that of Vanchi Iyer. One Muthuswamy Iyer came to the shop about fifteen minutes after Vanchi Iyer's arrival.

Thayammall, a young woman of Tinnevelly town, identified the second accused as the person who had come to her house with Vanchi Iyer on the day previous to the Collector being shot and said that another Muthuswamy Iyer also came with these two people.

Khadir Batcha, the Collector's Daffadar, who accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Ashe to Maniyachi on the 17th June last, was next examined. Witness described how he heard a shot fired at the Maniyachi station, how he ran up and seized the assassin and how the assassin pointed the revolver at him and ran away. Witness subsequently identified the dead body of the assassin.

WEDDING AT KARACHI.

Critchley—Harrison.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct 18.

A very pretty and largely attended wedding took place in the Holy Trinity Church, Karachi, last evening when Mr. C. B. Critchley, I. C. S. led to the altar Miss Vivian Harrison, the only daughter of Mr. G. Harrison, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, and Mrs. Harrison. Mr. R. E. Gibson, I. C. S., Assistant Commissioner in Sind, discharged the duties of the best man. Rev. A. B. Cole, Chaplain, Karachi, assisted by Rev. C. D. Barne, officiated at the service which was fully choral. Mr. E. L. Price presided at the organ. After the ceremony a reception was held by Mr. and Mrs. Harrison at their residence where after photographs of the bridal party and of the whole company had been taken the Commissioner in Sind in a few well chosen words proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom to which the later responded in a neat little speech. The happy couple departed amidst showers of rose petals and silver horse shoes and slippers with the traditional last shoe firmly attached to their carriage. The honeymoon will be spent at Mount Abu.

ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE.

Protest Meeting of Parsis.

A meeting of the sympathisers with feeling against the Zoroastrian Conference was held last evening at the Framji Cawasji Institute to protest against the Conference adopting the name of "Zoroastrian Conference" and against their desire to move on modern lines in religious matters.

Dr. Dinshaw P. Master was voted to the chair.

Letters from the two High-Priests of Bombay sympathising with the objects of the meeting were read and the chairman opened the proceedings. He said that he hoped that the business of the meeting would be transacted calmly and smoothly. They had not met there to utter evil things of others, but to adopt a middle course in matters religious and social. When the work of the Zoroastrian Conference was first started it was stated, with all solemnity that a moderate course would be adopted in religious matters, but in its constitution of the second year's meeting these words had been omitted and words, to the effect that they should proceed on the path of progress, had been inserted. That meant that the organisers of the conference desired to reform the mandates of their prophet Zoroaster, an act which could never be performed by humble beings like them. They had, therefore met to express their disapproved of the action taken by the organisers of the Conference and to protest against those people adopting the name of their community for that purpose.

Dr. J. K. Daji then moved: "That this meeting protest against the conference adopting the name of Zoroastrian Conference" in spite of its being a deceptive institution in as much as it had resolved to admit those only who had signed their creed to work on he paths of progress and in as much as it had been organised by persons holding extreme views."

In support of his proposition Dr. Daji said that it was true that no objectionable resolutions had been brought before the conference, but there was no guarantee that that policy would be continued in future. Instead of working on the lines of least resistance, the organisers of that highly objectionable institution had acted most arbitrarily and it was, therefore, their prime duty to protest against their actions.

Mr. Patel seconded the proposition which was carried nem con.

On the motion of Mr J. J Vimadalal, recorded by Mr. Pavri, it was resolved to pass a vote of distrist in the Zoroastrian conference.

The meeting then resolved to empower the chairman to communicate those resolutions to the president of the conference and the trustees of the Parsi Punchayet and appointed a committee to take further steps that might seem necessary.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORT "DONGOLA."

The hired transport "Dongola," Captain L. E. S. Spicer, arrived here yesterday from Southampton which port she left on September 27th having called at Plymouth, Port Said and Suez. She brought the 1st Leinster Regiment and various details consisting of 71 officers, 22 ladies and 5 children, 13 warrant officers, 14 women and 20 children; 1309 non-commissioned officers and men, 80 women and 84 children.

The following is the list of officers:—

1st Leinster Regt.—Lt.-Colonel White, Majors Sharp, Rooke and Doggan and wife; Captains Blathe, Murphy, Dill, Jones and wife and Rayns ford and wife, Lieut. and Quarter Master Kelly and wife, Lieut. Scott and wife; Lieuts. Palmer, Deane, Meredith and Stacpole; 2nd Lts. Acton, Murray, Mackenzie, Lindep, Cavendish, Findlay and wife.

R. A. M. C. Col. Treherne and wife, Majors Heffernan and Gunsee and wife; Capt. Jameson and wife, and Lieut. Winder.

A. V. C. Maj. Rudd and wife, Capt. Holness, and Lieut. Godwin and wife.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieut. Rolleston and Capt. and R. M. Connell. R. F. A. Maj. Winter, Lieut. Holland, 2nd Lt. Wilson and wife of Lieut. Fits William.

R. G. A. Major Gray and wife, Major Stiffe, Captain Molesworth and wife of Captain Hayes-Sadler.

I. M. S. Lieutenant Scott Alexander, Hay Hepworth, Brook, Morgan, Sen and Wood.

I.S.M.D. Lieut Sadlier and family Miss Squirrell Assist. Surgeon Torphy and family, Assist Surgeon Ross and family, 2nd Lieut. Barrett, 1st North Fusiliers Major Rankin and wife, 7th Hussars, Major Phelps wife and 2 children, 1st North and Derby, Capt. Connell wife and child, 1st K. O. S. Bard. Lieut. Kerans and Mastyn 4th Worcester, 2nd Lieut. Mackwood and Captain Hunt, 2nd Royal Berks, Lieut. Orr and 2nd Lieut. Mackenzie.

1st Seaforth High.—Captain Stace and wife and Mrs. Hooke R. E. Captain Sanders and wife 2nd East Lanc, wife of Major General Bloomfield, Staff; Revd. Kirby, R. C. Revd. Darling C. E Chaplain Captain Croker 1st Royal Scots, Lieut. Peakey 1st West Riding Regt. 2nd Lieut. Asslin. 3rd Royal Fus. Major Hancock and wife and Mrs. Pope, 2nd Royal Fus. Lt. and Qr. Mr. Jones, 1st Royal Dragoons, Lieut. Bacchus, 1st. Yorks and Lancs. Capt. Orr and Lieut. Roberts I. A. Sub. Lieuts. Hayward and Sanderson, R. I. M., Rev. Father Bell White Cross League.

ALLEGED BOGUS TRANSFER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 18.

A case of fraudulent concealment of property is proceeding in the City Magistrate's court here in which Raghunath Row, a Superintendent in the Mysore Comptroller's Office, is the complainant and two merchants and bankers named Nanjundappa and Mariappa are the accused. The prosecution case is that the first accused owed the complainant Rs. 4,500 and that when repayment fell due the debtor transferred his landed property to his uncle, the second accused. This transaction was alleged to be a bogus one not being supported by consideration. The prosecution examined nine witnesses and closed their case. Arguments are to be heard on the 20th instant, of Mr. R. Ramaswamy Iyengar, Advocate, for the prosecution and Mr. B. Lawrence, barrister, for the defence.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Nawab Opposes Mr. Gokhale's Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

At the Mymensingh Mohamedan Education Conference, the Nawab of Dacca, who presided, said that Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill was not wanted. In the existing condition of the people, any taxation and compulsion would create great discontent and disturbance. The Nawab was prepared to welcome the Bill had it not touched the pockets of Mahomedans.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS PRODUCE AGENTS
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many year been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission. GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted Correspondence Invited.
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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO., 99 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY CROPS.

SUGARCANE.

The second memorandum on the sugarcane crop in the Bombay Presidency including Native States for the season of 1911-12 states:—The latest reports show the total area under sugarcane as under:—

	Acres.
British Districts... ...	44,000
Native States	30,000
Total ...	74,000

The area in British Districts is about 18 per cent. below last year's area and 17 per cent. below the average of the preceding ten years. Native States however show an increase of 6·7 per cent. mainly in Baroda and Kolhapur. The decrease is only apparent and is due to non-receipt of complete information from parts of Poona, Satara and Belgaum which claim 60 per cent. of the total crop. Elsewhere larger area was planted with the crop under the stimulus of high prices and plentiful supply of water in wells and canals due to good rains of last years. The crop is generally doing well in South Gujarat and parts of South Deccan and Karnatak and in the Konkan and it is expected to yield a good outturn. Elsewhere it is suffering from deficiency of water supply in wells and canals owing to short rains of the year and the crop here will be only a moderate one.

SESAMUM.

The second memorandum on the sesamum crop in the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the season of 1911-12 states:—The latest reports show the total area under the kharif as well as the rabi crop as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States Acres.
Presidency ...	247,000	224,000
Sind	48,000	5,000
Total ...	295,000	229,000

Total 524,000 acres, about half of last year's area and 48 per cent. short of the average of the preceding 10 years. Belgaum and Bijapur in the Karnatak and the Southern Maratha Country States alone show some increase over last year's area which however was much below the normal. In the Konkan the area sown is about normal. Elsewhere the decrease is general and is due in Gujarat to the deficiency of early as well as late rains for sowing, in the Deccan partly to the preference shown to cotton and partly to insufficiency of sowing rain and in Sind to absence of rain in hilly tracts and to low inundation in the plains.—The crop has suffered heavily from deficiency of rain in North Gujarat and Kathiawar and is withering in most places for want of moisture and in places damaged by insects. In South Gujarat it is so far in fair condition. In the Deccan it has generally suffered from insufficient rain after sowing and the crop is in poor condition except in parts of East Khandesh and Sholapur where it is fair. In parts of Ahmednagar it has entirely withered and has been removed. In the Karnatak and Konkan the crop is fair at present. In North Deccan the early crop is being reaped and in Gujarat and Konkan it is in flower. In Sind the crop is young and is reported to be in fair condition.

GROUNDNUT.

The second memorandum on the groundnut crop in the Bombay Presidency including Native States for the season of 1911-12. states:—The latest reports show the total area under the crop as under:—

	Acres.
British Districts	120,000
Native States	58,000
Total ...	178,000

About 3 per cent. short of last year's area but 68 per cent. over the average of the past ten years. The decrease is general in the British Districts of the Deccan and is due partly to the deficiency of rain for sowing and partly to non-receipt of complete information. In Kolhapur, Sangli and S. M. Country groundnut cultivation is extending. The crop has suffered everywhere from deficiency of rain after sowing. The water-supply in wells and canals has gone down and the irrigated crop helped by them is expected to yield only a fair outturn. The condition of the dry crop is not good and it is reported to be withering in places for want of moisture.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

The depression in the Arabian Sea has developed into a storm which lies at present about 400 miles west of the Konkan Coast. It appears to be travelling in a north westerly direction, but may possibly recurve and reach the Kathiawar coast in the course of some days. Rainfall has reached Ratnagiri on the west coast, but has decreased in the south east of the Peninsula. The principal amounts are:—Mergui and Toungoo, two inches; Monyma, one; Chitaldroog and Ootacamund, one and a half; Calicut, Cochin, Tinnevelly, Salem and Madras, one; Coimbatore, two; Kodaikanal four. The forecast shows a decrease in rainfall in the South Peninsula and a possible extension northwards to Bombay along the west coast.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED AT SIMLA.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

A slight shock was recorded in Simla this morning at five hours, and twenty-two minutes from a distance of about two hundred miles.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18th OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 18th October, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and east Rajputana. Temperature is above the average at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below the average in Gujarat and on the Kathiawar Coast, and above it over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature is in excess at Deesa and Surat; the minimum is also higher than usual at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0·15" of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the area of rainfall. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen. Ratnagiri has had 0·65" and Karwar 0·16." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess during day at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature both maximum and minimum is in excess at most places.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the southern half of the Peninsula and on the West Coast. Coimbatore has had 2·21" and Calicut 1·08". A few light showers are recorded in north Central Provinces and the south Bombay Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely in the south of the Peninsula and local rain in south Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. A few showers may occur in the north Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of west Central India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 18th October, was 29·945 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bander is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 15 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Mantua," Oct. 20.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Mantua" with the English mails of the 6th instant, is expected to arrive in harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY

Powell, Mr R J
Smith, Mr J C Mrs child
Tulbill, Mrs
Harper, Mr G M
Griffiths, Maj W W G Mrs
Mrs F A (Scar)
Oonsens, Mr H J M Mrs
Farquhar, Mrs
Nottidge, Lt G Mrs and infant
Bailey, Mr S H
Butterworth, Mr A Mrs child
Jones, Maj L C Mrs child
Slader, Lady Miss maid
Robertson, Mrs L
Sullivan, Mrs and infant
Hues, Miss A
Wakeham, Mr A W Mrs & infant
Du Buisson, Miss M Mrs A Ari
Anderson, Maj H L Mrs
Orchard, Mrs D E 2 children
Jenkyns, Mr H H M s
Sharp, Mrs
Hume, Mr H R Mrs 2 infants
Nottidge's nurse (Miss Stevens)
Singleton, Mrs H C
Killer, Mrs
Fawcett, Miss
K...k, Mr N H
H H Maharaja, of Mourbhanj 2 infants nurse
Way, Mrs
Pasley, Mr E H S
Wood, Mr S G C
Thomson, Mr R D
Tong, Mrs E
Maymore, Miss M
Wright, Mrs V Mc
Russell, Mrs L
Godfrey, Mr C T
Baxter, Mr R A
Richards, Mrs Miss
Wingate, Col A W S Mrs
Mills, Mr E B
Latham, Mr W Mrs
Robertson, Mrs J
Irvines Surg, Genl G I Mrs Miss
Townley, Miss
Obeyle, Mr E
Crawford, Mr E L
Jackson, Mrs nurse and infant
Beckwith, Miss
Lang, Miss
Cook, Mr H H Mrs
Hamilton, Mr G H M Mrs A C Miss P N
Webb, Com
Thomas, Mr G L
Ryves, Mrs A C Miss
Kennedy, Dr W W
Traill, Mrs W S
Frizell, Miss
Elliot, Miss
Bennett, Mrs L Miss A
Blackstock, Miss
Godfrey, Mrs C T
Symes, Mrs H R maid
Imms, Mr A B
Gardom, Miss E M
Kemball, Miss
Synge, Miss
Willox, Mr A G
Kingsford, Miss
Thomson, Miss
Curtick, Mr L O
Rhodes, Mr G E
Sims, Mr A M
Griffiths, Mrs Maid
Elgrabli's H M Ayah
Andrews, Mrs S
Kinnelly Revd W J M
Grant, Mr G H Mrs
Bailey, Mrs S H
Pringle, Mrs
Caldwell, Mr J Mrs and infant
Kinford, Mr G M
Feethamo, Mrs maid
Wilson, Maj Genl A Mrs
Roche, Mr
Mc Cechnic, Miss
Fryer, Miss
Shute, Mrs A F
Murchandani, Mr F S
Shabridge, Mr G C
Merritt, Lt B T B
Davidson, Mr H B
Wardrop, Mrs
Oldman, Mr

GIBRALTER TO BOMBAY.—Markham, Miss

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY

Michael, Mr W H Mrs
Mason, Mr P Mrs
James, Mr L Mrs
Johnson, Revd P D Mrs
Forster, Maj P B
Bull, Mr H Mrs
Burton, Lt Col R G
Birley, Mr L Mrs
Hart, Mr G S Mrs
Napier, Mrs A S
Griffin, Hon Jushin H Mrs
Camilleri, Mrs J M
Reynolds, Mrs child
Burrowes, Mr G V B
Mardon, Mr E J Mrs
Greenal, Mr R
Waterfield, Maj A Mrs
Foster, Mr H
Annesley, Maj A Mrs
Forbes, Maj Mrs
Fox Shangways Mrs H S
H H Maharajah Holkar of India
Two Companions
S M Bapus (Native Officer) 2 native servants
Dalles, Mrs G M
Unna, Mr O
Reinhardt, Capt F J
Brooke, Lt A
Sprott, Mr F L Mrs
Carlisle, Lt J E G
Fanshawe, Mr J C Mrs
Sherston, Mr R
Furnivall, Mr
Bonghey, Miss
Bosanquet, Mr O V
Broadway, Mrs E P
Dame, Mr J M
Troup, Mrs child
Archbold, Mrs A L
Hills, Mr C R
Curtis, Mr C D
Elkington, Maj F Mrs
Burnett, Capt R F D
Cubitt, Mrs
Dane, Lady Miss
Downing, Mrs G
Seemeden, Mr O F Mrs
Cambridge, Mrs E W P
Masefield, Capt Mrs
Harter, Lt J
Bir, Mr H S, Mrs 2 children governess
Rouse, Capt & P P
Vakil, Hon N P
O'Dwyer, Mrs M F
Kemball, Mrs C A
Crump, Mrs H A
Syed Husain, Bilgrami Hon S
Bilgrami, Mrs
Gardiner, Mrs A
Nash, Mrs P A Mrs
Fisher, Mr F J
Webb, Mr W H Miss M
Milne, Mrs S
Johnston, Miss
Parsons, Hon Lt Col C C Mrs child
Stella, Murphy nurse
Harper, Mr J
Wilson, Mrs G
Yost, Mrs
Hiscocks, Miss E
Lambert, Mrs G E
Butler Lt Col H H Mrs
McMahon, Miss I
Cale, Mrs L
Levy, Mr H A Mrs
Varley, Mrs F J
Johnstone, Miss
Richardson, Mr G
Ingle, Maj W D
Lovell, Capt F A
Stewart, Mr Mrs
Mool, Mr B H
Jerram, Miss A W
Watt, Maj D M
Mitchell, Mrs W F Miss maid
Moljee, Mr Mrs and infant
Laiwala, Mr C G
Richards, Hon Chief Justice
Gerard, Mr W
Brayshaw, Mr M W
Elliott, Mr T W Mrs
Allen, Mrs C W
Caplin, Mr T
Kunhardt, Capt J C G
McKechnie, Mr G
Allum, Mr E T Mrs
Silcock, Mr
Barnes, Mrs F D
Lall, Mr T
Barrow, Mr R F
Smith, Mr W S
Bennett, Mr E A
Trafford, Mr F Mrs
Rose, Miss C N
Hewan, Dr J
Parker, Mr A Mrs
Beecher, Mr H
Major J M S Lt Col C H L Mrs
Kindersley, Mrs
Men, Mr T
Webb, Mrs
Nicholls, Mr W H
Paynes, Mr C H
Nissim, I C S Mr J
Staples, Mr F H
Browne, Miss D
Boileau, Mr C
Del Mr M K
Russell, Capt J O
Silcock, Mr F A A
Hopenstaol, Capt
Clemence, Mr W Mr S
Prophit, Miss Mirse
Wallach, Mr W
Anderson, Mr C H
Forrester, Mr D C
Fisher, Miss J
Hemusjee, Mr K D
Helprecht, Mr Mrs
Robinson, Mr A
Abbott, Mr R G
Brown, Mr L
Cockburn, Mr D G
Macphail, Mr A C
Ouliffe, Mr S V
Lubard, Maj C C
Gadon, Mr F L Gent
Dumont, Mr E
Macbeth, Mr D
Hambly, Mrs maid
Mr Falechand's native servant
Witzler, Mrs H maid
Gordon, Miss K
Bennett, Mr
Brocha, Mrs Mr K D
Denabhoy, Mrs
Bana, Mrs
Goodene, Mr A Mrs
Amie, Mr
Swales, Mr W H Mrs child
Hackins, Mr C J A
Ratcliffe Mr R H
Berthe Madan Mr A
Murray, Mr V Mrs
Lall, Mr J
Williams, Mr G B
Ray, Mr G P
Jones, Mr O
Bidwell, Maj R F
Orr, Mr H E W
Framjee, Mr K A
Feetham, Mrs Ed
Moolje's 2 native servants
Boddick, Mr G
Fox Strangways, Miss
Forbes, Miss T M
Watts, Capt H
H H Maharaja of Cooch Behar
Prince Jitendra
Prince Victor
Maharani of Cooch Behar
Princess, Ghosal 2 children
Princess Sudhira
Prince, Hitendra
Kumar, N D Raikut
Ghosh, Mr P N
Sen, Mr N C
Roe, Mr J L
Kiesendorfer, Mr W
Kiesendorfe, Mrs
Hill, Mrs
Maharani's 2 maids
Luard, Mrs
Winstram, Mr R
Davison, Mr J
Horon, Miss
Wilson, Mrs J
Clayton, Miss M
Ghose, Mr S
Gupta, Mr G
Roy, Mr S

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Tunball, Hon Jaslie W
Dunk, Mr H R
O'Donnell, Mr S P Mrs
Wyndham, Mr F
Preston, Mr S
Batliwalla, Mr E D
Shaw, Mr C F Mrs
Grigg, Mr E W M
Fraser, Mr L
Barr, Major H K
Phelps, Mr S N
Jones, Mr H A
Sahlin, Mr A Mrs
Halliday, Mr C W A
Smith, Mr A M
Mackay, Dr A F

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Raitz, Col C B, Mrs and Miss
Smith, Mrs H D
Halbraith, Maj G E and Mrs
Moncrieff, Mr A L
Moncrieff, Mr L M
Stevens, 2 Misses
Coast, Mr T H E
Wingate, Mr W J
Curle, Mr J H
McIver, Mr R G Mrs
O'Brien, Maj A J Mrs 2 infants nurse
Broadway, Mrs A S child and infant

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Green, Mr E F
Rennie, Mr T B Mrs
Bert, Mr J D
Younghusband, Genl G J Mrs
Brachi, Mr I.
Brown, Mr R
Murray, Mr J F Mrs
Chalayam, Mr L
Fatechand, Mr F
Wadhumal, Mr D J
Arbathnot, Mr C W E
Lawrence, Mr H S Mrs & child
Johnstone, Maj H W and Mrs

PORT SAID TO KARACHI.

H H Begum of Bhopal
Shahzadi Birjis Jehan Begum
Shahzadi Maimund Sultan
Abdulla Khan, Col
Shahzadi Ebhyarar Dalban
Sohebzada Wal Jumbhar
Fehebzada Hamidullah khan
Sorabji, Dr
Wali Mohamed, Mr and 2 female native servants
1 female native servant
8 male native servants

PORTSAID TO BOMBAY.

Abdur Samad Khan
Izrar Hassam Khan
Sukat Ali

ADEN TO KARACHI.—Milne, Mr J S

Per s. s. "Franz Ferdinand." Oct. 18.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd s. s. "Franz-Ferdinand" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning:—

Adams, Mr and Mrs
Blackburn, Mr C G A
Burns, Mrs C
Cooper, Mrs C
Dinshaw, Mr W E
Hamlyn, Mr and Mrs
Halkias, Mr N
Hossmans, Mrs
Kamensky, Mrs
Lange, Mrs
Lefert Revd
Lindquist, Mr and Mrs
Murat, Mr and Mrs
Mousel, Mr
Manockji, B Mr and Mrs
Roe, Miss A R
Roemer, Mr
Semester, Revd F
Schaefer, Revd J B
Strachey, Mr A R
Stoupaki, Mr Th
Stelzel, Mr A
Thomas, Dr & Mrs & 3 children
Vrionis, Mr H
Wenning, Mr

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING, Bo. L. H.

Bombay, 19th October.

1. To-day, Thursday the 19th and Friday the 20th inst Riding School for Recruits, and members in possession of Remounts, at 7-15 a. m.
Dress—Mufti.

2. Members are requested to draw their arms, accoutrements and saddlery from Head-Quarters, Council Road, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 19th October.

891. Friday, the 20th instant.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

892. Maxim Gun—All members desirous of attending a class of instruction in Maxim Gun duties should submit their names to the Officers Commanding their Cos at a very early date.

893. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
Saturday, the 21st inst. "A" Coy.
Sunday, the 22nd inst "E" Coy.
Thursday, the 26th inst "F" Coy,
Saturday, the 28th inst "A" Coy.
Sunday, the 29th inst "G" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-50 a.m.

894. The Viceroy's Prize Competition will take place at Ghat Kopar on Monday, 23rd, and Tuesday, the 24th instant, and the Range will be available for practice on Friday, the 20th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

895. Exhibition Hockey Tournament.—It has been decided to enter a Corps Team for the above Tournament.

Members desirous of taking part should submit their names to Head-Quarters at an early date.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR B. W. R. PENNINGTON COMMANDING.

Bombay, 19th October.

247. Parades—Saturday 21st October 1911:—No 1 and 2 companies Gun Drill at Mahalaxmi Battery at 5-30 p. m.
Train leaves Colaba at 4-10 p. m. Church Gate at 4 45 p. m.
Parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p m.
Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
E E, Coy as ordered by Officer Commanding.

248. D R F Class.—A depression range finding Class will commence next week, members who are desirous of joining will parade at the old Saluting Battery at 7 15 a m on Wednesday 25th October.
Dress:—Plain Clothes.

249. Gun Layers Qualifying Class.—The Gun Layers qualifying examination for the season 1911 12, will be held at Middle Ground on Saturday 28th October. Time of parade will be notified later.

250. Gun Layers Class.—Members desirous of joining this Class will parade with the qualified layers on Saturday 28th October, at the same time and place.

251. Military Tournament Competitive Events.—Members wishing to enter for any of these events to be held in connection with the exhibition of the Old Bombay can see the prospectus at Head quarters, on or before 28th October, together with entrance fees.

252. Arms and Accoutrements.—Members who have not yet drawn their Arms and Accoutrements are requested to do so as soon as possible.

253. Orderly Sergeant.—Orderly Sergeant for the week ending Sunday 22nd October 1911.
No. 1 Company Sergt H. E. Gubbins.
No. 2 Company Sergt J. Clarke.

253. Musketry—Sunday 22nd October—A Shooting match of 10 a side has been arranged with the members of the R G A Sergeants Mess, Colaba.
Ranges 200 and 500 yards.
Firing to commence at 7 a.m. Any sights may be used. The Team will be selected by its Captain, Sergt H. E. Gubbins. The G I P Rly Vol Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for practice on Sunday 22nd instant.
Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.
All recruits are requested to attend this practice.
There will be no Spoon Competitions on Sunday 22nd instant.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th October, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	17	5	p m	18	38
Teheran ...	18	1	20 p. m.	1	85
Suez.....	18	1	55 p. m.	1	1

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arispe, Babicora, Ityres, Huitmanguillo, Cardenas and Canduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Communication with Rabat normal but telegrams for Magador are still subject to delay (11-10-11).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Mongtze and Manhao (11-10-11) also between Hankow and Wochand (12-10-11).

Until further notice code telegrams for Turkey cannot be admitted (13-10-11).

Bushire reports line interrupted to Ahwas beyond Ramhormus (18-10-11).

Chicese administration notify that until further orders telegrams to Hupeh province including Hankow, Wuchang, Ischang, Hanyang etc. cannot be accepted. For all other places in China telegrams only accepted at sender's risk (18-10-11).

BY THE WAY.

THE BULLDOGS OF THE LOUVRE.

A French paper has made a great discovery. The Gioconda has not been stolen. It has merely been hidden by the custodians of the Louvre in order to annoy the public. It seems that the directors want the Louvre to themselves, and so they invented the scare of a stolen picture, closed the gallery for a fortnight, and now place every possible obstacle in the way of the public visiting it! With this object they have installed two bulldogs "a l'anglaise" in the museum, and these excellent guardians, we are told, show a proper suspicion for anyone who dares to enter. In short, the Paris papers are trying to make the Louvre authorities look ridiculous, which is a sure way of getting the public to take an interest in the question of reforming the administration of the Louvre. And it must be said that the bulldogs trotting round with the keepers are a fit subject for ridicule.

A COMET FROM THE POLE.

The fifth comet of 1911 has just been "bagged" almost simultaneously by a French professional astronomer and a London amateur, but until the patient German mathematicians who make the computations have worked out its elements the probability of its becoming a spectacular object for the man in the street must remain in abeyance. Should it brighten up, however, it will be an exceedingly interesting comet, as by this month it will have taken a position very favourable for observation in the southwest after sunset. At present not far from the North Pole of the heavens, it is moving towards the constellation of Hercules, a little above and to the east of the handle of "The Plough," and immediately between the Pole Star and the Brooks Comet, now quite a conspicuous, naked-eye object behind The Plough.

A WELL-KNOWN ENGRAVER.

With the death of Mr. James Faed at the age of ninety-one there has passed away a notable personality in Edinburgh. His death may be said also to mark the death of steel engraving. Mr. James Faed was of an artistic family, the works of his brother, Mr. Tom Faed, R. A., R. S. A, being of world-wide reputation, while engravings of his scenes of Scottish life, are cherished in many an emigrant home. His brother John was also a delineator of Scottish life, and his picture of a wapinschaw in the Royal Scottish Academy about forty years ago will be remembered for its careful work and incident. Mr. James Faed was principally engaged in producing engravings from pictures, and notably those of his brother Tom. For a considerable number of years Mr. Faed had lived a retired and quiet life.

CONSTABLES FOR SIGNALMEN.

The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway which has recently celebrated the seventieth anniversary of a variegated existence, during the early stages of its career was wont to employ police constables as the signalmen. In 1843 the Government Inspector of Railways solemnly impressed upon the directors "the paramount necessity of always placing" at a certain point "a policeman of well-established character for strict obedience of orders, steadiness, promptness, and presence of mind, since it will be chiefly on this servant that the safety of the passengers will depend." History does occasionally repeat itself, and constabulary can be found at the present moment taking charge of signal-boxes in Ireland.

"DAGONET'S" PANTOMIME.

Mr. George R. Sims, as already announced, is at last going to write a pantomime. Years ago he confessed to the writer that he had "written everything for the stage" except pantomime and tragedy. He has some sixty plays to his credit—melodramas, comedies, farces, burlesques, and musical pieces; and, given time, he hoped to have a try at "the others." His pantomime, to be written in collaboration with Mr. Arthur Collins, will be on the subject of "Hop o' My Thumb," a rather unfamiliar theme for Drury Lane. But Mr. Sims has ideas about pantomime, and he will try to get a little human nature into the ordinary story that masquerades as Christmas entertainment.

ARTISTS AND RAILWAY FICTION.

Artists who are concerned in pictorial work for railway fiction will be interested in a little friendly exposure published in the October issue of the "Railway Magazine." Some "sins" of authors of this class of literature were pointed out in an earlier number of the same periodical, and it is now stated that "in many instances the offending of artists responsible for illustrations to stories dealing with railways is almost as bad." For instance, when a "night scene" has to be depicted, artists invariably fall into the error of making their trains "empties." At any rate, most of them appear to be under the impression that principal express trains must have an imposing array of lamps, and so at least three are provided—one at the base of the chimney and one over each buffer. The result is that the train bears the standard head code of and empty train.

THE GREATEST BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.

The Canadian Government is erecting over the St. Lawrence River, six miles above Quebec, what promises to be the greatest bridge in the world. It is intended for the trains of the Grand Trunk Railway, the cars of the trolly lines that run up and down both banks of the River, and general traffic. It is intended to replace a bridge which fell in 1907, while in progress of erection by the Phœnix Bridge Company of Pennsylvania. At the point at which the new bridge is being built the banks of the St. Lawrence are 200ft. high. The depth of the river is 200ft. for a long distance each side of the centre line. Its width is 2,000ft. at low water, and 2,800ft. at high water.

CORRUPTION IN MOROCCO.

Recent events in connexion with Morocco give point to an article in "Chambers's Journal," in which the writer points out that the two main evils at the root of which it is necessary to strike are the corruption of Moorish officials and the degradation of Moorish women. The Moorish officials are, he asserts, inadequately paid, and are liable at any moment to be stripped and cast into prison at the caprice of their overlord. The natural result is that they make hay while the sun shines, and by their "pickings" provide against the evil days which are almost certain to be in store for them. "Before they take office they may be honest and kindly men; but the knowledge that they may at any moment fall victims to a higher power quickly corrupts them, and they proceed to do as they are likely to be done by. Each official preys on the one below him; but while each, for a short time at least, enjoys power and prosperity, the poor peasant is squeezed unceasingly."

THE FIRST FROSTS.

To the Mrs. Poysers of Great Britain the first frosts, which were faintly registered around London during mail week, were a very welcome arrival, for they subserve an important function. Crab-apples and sloes lack real virtue until they have had "a bit of frost," and so do such garden fruits as medlars, service-berries, and some of the harder pears. No house-wife who knows her business would dream of cutting red cabbages for pickling before they have been "frosted." The jelly made from the hips of the dogrose—which is now a rarely seen delicacy—cannot be prepared until the berries have been mellowed by frost, which also renders celery really fit to eat, and helps to bring down the biggest and most obstinate walnuts.

PRESENTIMENTS AND ASSASSINS' VICTIMS.

In the accounts which have come to hand of the last hours of M. Stolypin there seems to be no reference to that presentiment of disaster which sometimes warns the assassin's victim. The most notable instance of this is recorded of Abraham Lincoln, who attended a Cabinet Council on the afternoon of the day on which he was murdered. All present were struck by his unusual gravity. "Gentlemen," he said, "something very extraordinary is about to happen, and that soon. For the third time I have dreamed the same dream. I dream that I am drifting on a great, broad, rolling river. I am in a boat and I drift—I drift. But this is not business; let us proceed to business." A few hours later he was dead. Twice before the dream had come to him, each time presaging disastrous defeat. L.C.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

LONG AUTUMN EVENINGS.

The fashion chronicler has got it into her head at present says Mrs. Evan Nepean in the "Pall Mall Gazette," that if she mentions the word tea-gown, she must do so apologetically. She talks about rest-gowns, and then gives you a description of delightful gorgeousnesses that are not a bit restful, and about as suitable to semi-private quiet as a Court train would be!

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE FIRST LORD'S FORECAST.

THE pruning knife is, according to the First Lord of the Admiralty, to be applied to naval expenditure in the next financial year;in other words, £46,204,799, the amount of the current estimates, represents in normal circumstances the high-water mark of a year's outlay on the fleet. It would be rash to conclude from Mr. McKenna's speech in Monmouthshire on Tuesday of mail week,that the reduced expenditure, which he anticipates, will be made by a sacrifice in shipbuilding at a time when the situation points to the necessity of a two-keels-to-one standard in armoured ships against the next strongest Power as the only safe formal. At the same time, it may be possible to effect a considerable reduction in the Estimates as the result of the completion by next summer of the eight-ship programme adopted in 1909. Excluding the "Australia" and "New Zealand," which are being built to the charge of the Governments after which they are named, there are at present six armoured ships in the completing stage, viz, the "Orion," "Lion," "Princess Royal," "Conqueror," "Monarch," and "Thunderer," five building, viz, the "King George V," Centurion," "Ajax," "Audacious," and "Queen Mary," while the first appropriations for the five others in the 1911-12 programme are a charge on the current estimates. Instead, therefore, of provision being made next year for the completion of the eight-ship programme of 1909 and the two succeeding years programmes of five each, the charge would fall on the next estimates for ten ships only, plus the token sums taken for paying down the ships to be provided for.

TWO KEELS TO ONE.

The foregoing knowledge may be Mr. McKenna's justification for holding out the hope that naval expenditure will now commence to recede. On the other hand the Admiralty may have decided to take advantage of the retardation to shipbuilding by Austria and Italy to reduce the next British programme to four armoured ships. The effect of this in the summer of 1915 (presuming that Germany will, as is now practically certain, provide for two "capital" ships only next year) would be to give us the inadequate margin of thirteen "Dreadnoughts" only over the aggressive Power on the other side of the North Sea, while relatively to the Triple Alliance our superiority would be five, including the two Colonial ships, which cannot be regarded as factors in European waters. The building programmes of 1909-10-11 made provisions for eighteen ships, and average of six annually. Anything short of this being maintained will reflect from a standard of two to one keels which, it cannot be two strongly insisted upon, is the only safe measure of our naval strength.

A RETIREMENT COINCIDENCE.

Some curiosity has been aroused by Admiral Edward Gamble having been "placed on the retired list" simultaneously with his promotion from Vice-Admiral. The explanation is that Admiral Gamble comes within the regulation which enacts that an officer on promotion to this rank shall be compulsorily retired if his flag has not been flown as a Vice-Admiral. In the case of Admiral Gamble his first and last flag service was as a Rear-Admiral at Devonport in 1906-7. It is a coincidence that his retirement should have taken effect on the forty-eighth anniversary of his entry as a naval cadet (September 19, 1863), and also that he should have retired on the same date as Admiral Charles Robinson, whom he succeeded in command of the Devonport Division of the Home Fleet. The last of the year's automatic changes in flag rank will take place on October 11, when Rear-Admiral Hugh Williams is due for retirement, owing to the lapse of the stipulated period since his flag was last flown. This will promote Captain J. M. De Robeck, and render vacant for the second time this year the appointment of inspecting captain of boys' training ships.

PRECAUTIONS IN MAGAZINES.

Whatever investigation may prove to be the cause of the recent extremely regrettable explosion on board the French battleship "Liberte" in Toulon roadstead, if any real proof is ever obtained, there is one thing about which theBritish Admiralty may feel justifiable pride, and upon which they may be complimented even by their most severe critics It is this. When once it was made reasonably plain, by a series of explosions and much loss of life and property on board foreign warships, that, the present-day propellents were highly dangerous when stowed in magazines whose temperatures were oftimes made excessive by the proximity of the ships' boilers, or auxiliary engine-rooms, when ships were under steam, the British Admiralty at once adopted preventive measures. Without a moment's hesitation it was decided to fit all the magazines of our own warships with cooling apparatus, where there was room for refrigerating machinery to be crowded in, and every new ship was arranged to make room for sich an installation. In about a couple of years over a quarter of a million sterling had been spent in carrying out this policy, and that it was a wise and effective provision may be concluded from the fact that not a single explosion, small or large, has occurred in the magazines of British warships, charged with cordite, during many years,

TURKEY AS A NAVAL POWER.

The details that are so far known about the Turkish battleship, which has recently been ordered from shipbuilders in this country by General Mahmoud Moukhtar Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Marine, show that Turkey means to have up-to-date battleships as the nucleus of her new fleet. It is said that the first battleship of a fleet unit which will eventually be completed is to displace between 23,000 and 24,000 tons, and will be armed with ten heavy guns for a primary armament, possibly a 14in. weapon. These guns will be mounted in twin turrets placed on the middle line. Thus Turkey follows the leading naval Powers in adopting the middle-line position for her turrets, and leaves Germany "isolated" in Europe in continuing the wing and echelon methods. The Turkish battleship is also to have a secondary armament that will excel that placed in British capital ships for resisting torpedo attacks. The guns of the secondary armament will probably be of 6in. or even larger, calibre, and will be mounted in casemates well protected with the latest armour, and mounted well above the water-line. If these ideals are realised the Turks will indeed possess a first-class fighting ship, for in all the world's present ships carrying a heavy secondary armament the guns have been placed so close to the water-line as to be of little fighting value in even a moderate sea, while if the weather is at all bad the guns' crews cannot work their ordnance in the casemates, as the water rushes through the ports and washes them away from their places of duty.

THE SPECIAL RESERVE.

One has always contended, says a correspondent, that the reorganisation of the Old Constitutional Force into the Special Reserve, and its closer affiliation with the line battalions, gave to it an increased importance as unit to our expeditionary force. If serving officers, and in fact retired officers, will allow their esprit-de-corps to govern their attitude towards this recruiting scheme for finding suitable officers to lead their old regiments, etc. One thinks that a much improved condition in both the Reserve and Regular battalions will soon be manifest. It should be a point of honour—providing the officer's pay and future career are attended to—for every one connected with the officering of his unit to undertake that if left in the hands of the officers themselves, sufficient and suitable candidates can and will be found. One makes a point, however, of pressing home the fact that so far as the passing of the candidates from the Special Reserve into the Regular battalions is concerned, the War Office authorities must do their share in removing the nebulous character of the officer's career, and the State must make up its mind that a living wage is to be forthcoming from the Exchequer. Lord Haldane, when introducing the Army Estimates this year, stated that the question of the increased pay of the Army officer would sooner or later have to be considered; and we trust that the months that have passed, and those that will intervene between now and when the next year's estimates come up for discussion will not have been wasted by allowing the consideration of this important matter to be in abeyance.

COMMISSIONS IN RESERVE FROM REGULAR ARMY.

It is clear that a profitable and assured career in the Regular Army can be used as a fulcrum for filling the junior commissioned ranks of the Special Reserve. At present the profession is neither profitable or assured, and this is very much the crux of the position as regards the shortage of officers. The present Government have not been slow in voting a useful living wage for the remuneration of members' services in Parliament,and on the face of the present precarious situation as regards the question of officering the Army, they have a clear duty before them in giving as much attention to the military services of the State as they have given to their own civil service emoluments. If when all these expedients have been given a fair trial, there is still a shortage of officers from the classes who have always filled these honourable posts, then a gradual filling of vacancies from the ranks must be resorted to.

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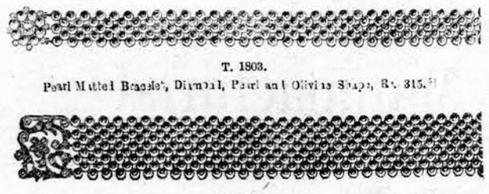
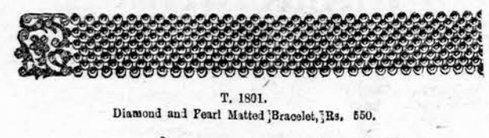
Peridot, whole Pearl and Platinum, Rs. 410. Green Tourmaline, Rs. 410.
Amethyst " " 340. Aquamarine, " 550.

T. 1951.
Diamond mounted in Platinum, Rs. 330.
Large Size, Rs. 450.



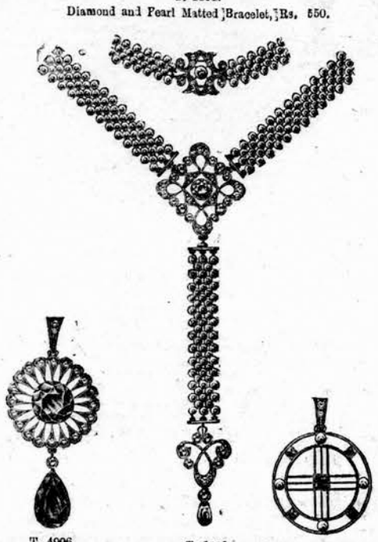
T. 1803.
Pearl Matted Bracelet, Diamond, Pearl and Olivine Snaps, Rs. 315.



T. 1801.
Diamond and Pearl Matted Bracelet, Rs. 550.

Aqua Pearl and Platinum, Rs. 115.
Peridot and Pearl, Rs. 85.
Amethyst and Pearl Rs. 75.

T. 4913.
Diamonds and Pearls, Rs. 315.



T. 1802.
Diamond and Pearl Matted Necklet, Rs. 1,155.

T. 4916.
Pearl, Diamond and Enamel, Rs. 125.

T. 1912.
Diamond and Pearl, mounted Platinum, Rs. 360.

T. 4906.
Diamond and Peridot mounted in Platinum, Rs. 210.

T. 1990.
Ruby or Sapphire, Pearl & Platinum, Rs. 180.

T. 1946.
Aqua, Diamond and Pearl and Platinum, Rs. 150.
Pink Tourmaline, " 150.
Green " " 145.
Amethyst, " " 140.

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The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for
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Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

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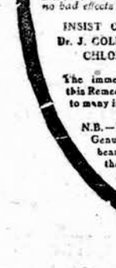

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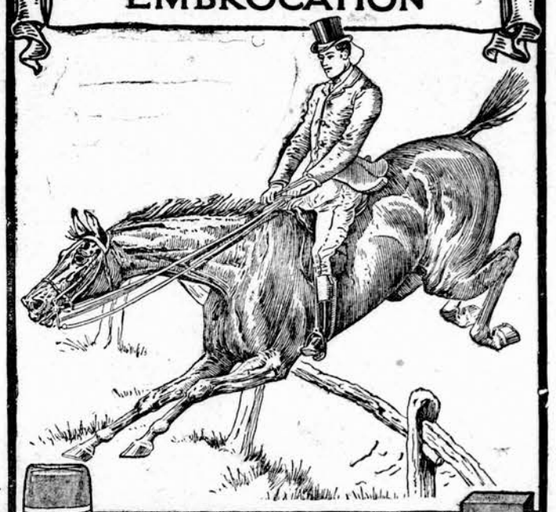

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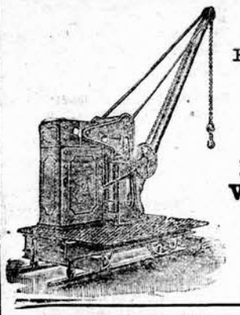

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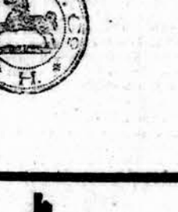

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